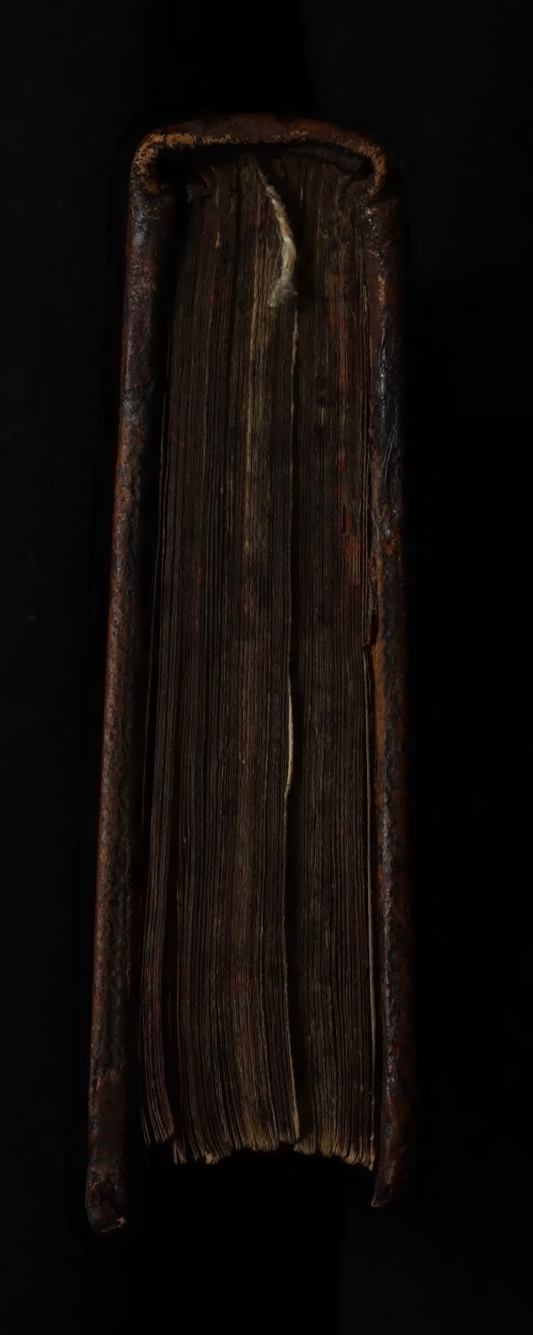
HARVEY — THE ART OF CURING — 1689



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Earl of Morley.

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Syrupus de Agno Casto or
Syrup of Chastity for Nuns
& Fryers

very severe against Physicians
their charges & humbug

Stahl wrote a treatise
in answer to this
Satirical attack, viz.
Ars Sanandi cum
Expectatione 8vo 1730

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20041

THE ART OF Curing Diſeaſes BY Expectation:

With Remarks on a ſuppoſed great Caſe of Apoplectick Fits.

Alſo moſt uſeful Obſervations on Coughs, Conſumptions, Stone, Dropſies, Fevers, and Small Pox; with a Confutation of Diſpenſatories, and other various Diſcourſes in Phyſick.

By *Gideon Harvey*, M. D. their Majeſties Phyſician of the *Tower*, and Fellow of the Colledge of Phyſicians of the *Hague*.

LONDON,
Printed for *James Partridge* at the Poſt-Houſe between *Charing-Croſs* and *White hall*. 1689.

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To the Right Honorable my Lord Marquis of *Hallifax*, Lord Privy Seal, and Speaker to the Houſe of Lords.

IF *annual Oblations from Gratitude were celebrated by the Ancients to thoſe, that had been ſomewhat extraordinary ſerviceable to the Publick, a perpetual Anniverſary*

is

is more justly due to your Lordships most successful Endeavours, and Zele for the Laws, Liberties, and the Protestant Religion; wherefore may I among the rest make humble offering of these my little Labours to your Lordships Immortal Name, as a grateful Testimony that I am

Your Lordships

Most submissive and
most obedient Servant

Harvey.

THE Art of Curing Diſeaſes BY EXPECTATION.

CHAP. I.

Containing the Deſcription of the Art of Expectation.

1. IF Antiquity be capable of conferring Validity, the *Art of Expectation* being contemporary with that of *Phyſick*, may be termed equally valuable. In many caſes they are ſynonymous, where the Cure is attributed

buted to the Art of Medicine, which in reality was chiefly performed by the *Art of Expectation*; the Remedies, that were the Tools of the former, being of little or no efficacy, and conſequently deluſory; whereas Time, Delays, and doing nothing, are the principal *media* of the latter. Hence may eaſily be apprehended, what is meant by curing Diſeaſes by *Expectation*, *viz.* The applying of Remedies, that do little hurt, and leſs good, from which the Patient day by day fruſtraneouſly expect ing relief, and benefit, is at laſt deferred ſo long, that Nature, and Time have partially, or entirely cured the Diſeaſe, which notwithſtanding the Phyſician by ſubtlety cunning, and officiouſneſs, doth commonly with ſucceſs inſinuate that the Patient is Debitor for his Life, and recovery, to the Doctor's Skill, Judgment, Method, and Remedies; and in this particular, the wiſeſt of men do become half Fools

by intrusting their Lives, and yielding obedience to most Physicians, of whom, or their Art, they are incapable of judging, by reason of their being unacquainted with the inside of their Persons, and the vanities of their Profession.

2. Suppose your self cured of an Ague, Catarrh, Sickness of Stomach, or twenty other Distempers, by taking twice or thrice a day, *boris medicis*, for ten days together, five grains of Tobacco-pipe powder, (which by a reputed honest, and most Learned Physician, shall be hinted to be Magistery of Pearl) or by swallowing down, in the same Medicinal method, five grains of *Terra damnata Vitrioli*, or powder of a well-burnt Earthen Pipkin, intimated to be prepared Gold. This probably hath cost you six or eight pounds. You are now certainly restored (*tuto, cito, & jucunde*) to your health, and all is well. Be you never so rich, so great, or so wise a man, will not

your own judgment convince you of folly beyond Idiotiſm, in having made in the preceding caſe a Phyſician your Truſtee, and giving credit to his pretended Cure, which is no other, than was effected by the *Art of Expectation*, in manner following? From the firſt Doſe of Powder you perceived no benefit, though you were willing to be perſuaded, that what advancement was made towards recovery, was inſenſible, and therefore you were contented, to expect five or ſix days for a ſenſible abatement, and ſo *de die in diem*, until in good truth it was your abſtinence from Fleſh and ſtrong Liquors, gave your Spirits leiſure and opportunity, to digeſt, ſeparate, and expell thoſe morbifick Humours.

3. That this is ſo, is apparent in poor men, whoſe ſtraightneſs of Fortune not permitting, to make application to Doctors or Apothecaries, by faſting, and keeping themſelves from the injuries of the Air

Air, are cured of ſlight Diſtempers, that are curable by Nature, and the Art of *Expectation*, in the ſame ſpace of time the Doctors do require, to ſet up the rich. As for great Diſeaſes, where a true method, and effectual Remedies become neceſſary, more owe their Deaths to Phyſicians, than are pretendedly cured by them, as I have moſt clearly, and faithfully ſhewed in the *Conclave of Phyſicians*. However, it is to the *Art of Expectation* Phyſicians are indebted for their Reputation, that occaſions the ignorant World to continue the uſe of them. By the way, I have in the preceding Paragraph only propoſed a ſuppoſal of Pipkin, and Tobacco-pipe powder, which I now tell you, is not a *merum ſuppoſitum non ſupponendum*, but hath been knaviſhly practiſed by ſome Phyſicians, with a ſucceſs equal to what could have been expected from a Magiſtery of Pearl, or an *Aurum diaphoreticum*.

4. As for thoſe particulars, wherein I ſhall inſtance the Exerciſe of the *Art of Expectation*, though they are not Pipkin powders, they are very analogal unto 'em. In concluſion, if the *Art of Expectation* was not more univerſal than Medicine, whence doth it happen, that many illiterates, as Gun-ſmiths, Heel-makers, regenerate high-waymen, ſome Apothecaries, and ſome Surgeons, do cure a far greater number than the chiefeſt of Phyſicians, were it not, that they are equally skill'd in the *Art of Expectation*. Theſe *Expectation-Doctors* are the ſafe men, the good Childrens Doctors, much in requeſt among ſome wiſe Women. They are ſuch, as in difficult Diſeaſes kill by omiſſion, and cure eaſie Diſtempers, by ſeeming to do ſomething of no importance.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of the several Sects of Modern Physicians.

1. FRom their Subjects many Trades are observed to mutuate their distinction; from Brass the Brazier; from Steel or Iron, in French *Fer*, the Farrier, or rather *Ferrier*; and from Physick the Physician; and from the contraction of all the three a very proper Nomenclature may be adapted to the plurality of conclave Doctors, *viz.* a *Brazen-Ferrier-Physician*. To this universal distinction a more specifick sub-distinction, abstracted from the particular matter they operate upon, seems necessary. Some wholly dedicating themselves to Iron or Steel, and Syrup of Steel, make use of its efforts against all Diseases, and do justly deserve the Title of *Farrier-Doctors*; others ap-

plying the Milk Diet, or Aſſes Milk to all their Patients, may be dignified with the Name of *Aſs-Doctors*. A third ſort, giving themſelves over to the Jeſuits Powder, will be called *Jeſuitical-Doctors*, *fourbs* from the top to the bottom. A fourth, ſeldom miſs recommending their Clients to *Tunbridg* or *Dulledg* Waters, as if they pretended to be *Dull-head Phyſicians*. Bleeding is prefered by ſome in all caſes, that are *Butcher-Doctors*. The laſt, who are the moſt numerous, aver all Diſtempers are to be expell'd at the Fundament, and theſe are the *T--rd-Doctors*. Here the Art of Phyſick, Monſter like, appears to walk upon ſix Legs, though every Phyſician ſtands but upon one, yet not ſo firmly, but is apt to be totter'd by every ſlight Diſtemper, and a difficult one throws him down to the Ground, whence he eaſily, like a Jugler, ſtarts up again, and recovering his one Leg, claps his Wings, and crows himſelf Conqueror

queror of the Diſeaſe, though with an uſurp'd Title.

2. For the good of the common Cauſe, theſe Phyſicians, though debauch'd into different Methods of Practice, all make a conſort in one Cant, that by their ſedulous diſcoveries in Anatomy, (as Circulation, Milkie Veſſels, Waterducts, nervous Liquor, nutricious and pancreatick Juyces, ferments in the Throat, Stomach, Liver, Heart, Brain, Spleen, Kidnies, and in every part, as far as the little Toe, beſides a hundred little particularies, of no other uſe than the Theory of the Spots in the Moon) they have ſo far out-ſtarted all the Ancients, that they have exalted their Art to the higheſt Pinacle or ἀκμὴ, which before was ſcarce an *Embryo*; and all this to enchant you into a firm faith of their Abilities, to bait and allure you into their Phyſick Nets. But to ſpeak the truth, they are much ſhort of the Candor, Honeſty, Modeſty, Learning, and In-

duſtry, the Ancients uſed, in making their Obſervation on Diſeaſes, and Remedies, which was ſuch, that they found, that abſtinence, and lying ſtill (that is, doing nothing, and being Spectators of Nature) cured more Diſtempers, than all their Interruption by Phyſick; which rule you find very oft enjoyned by *Hippocras*, *Galen*, and *Celſus*, throughout all their Works, ſo that where theſe modern Adventurers pretend to cure one Diſeaſe, they, by being Spectators only, cured an hundred, which in effect was nothing, but being Actors of the Art of curing Diſeaſes by *Expectation*.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Of the Ferrier-Doctors, with the good and mischievous Effects of Steel.

1. THE *Ferrier-Doctors* are ranged in the front by vulgar Opinions, and the transmutation of Iron into Gold is in nothing more apparent, than in the exchange of their Steel Medicines into golden Fees. The effects derived from the various principles of Iron, operating according to the disposition of subjects they meet with in the body, prove as oft fatal and pernicious, as seldom happy and hoped for; a powerful detersive, and diuretick, is observed in the *Sulphur* of Steel, when it encounters with an acid in the humors, proper to incite it to combat, otherwise it unites with the vitriolick Salt, and both turn into a cement, which adding a stron-

a ſtronger faſtneſs to Obſtructions, doth frequently bung up the Veſſels entirely. Judgment and Experience are in no caſe ſo uſeful, as in adapting this Mineral to proper Conſtitutions. It is more *bruited* for the killing, then curative part; if you hit the mark right in the choice of it, you may perform a cure very wonderful; if you miſs, the event is deplorable. Inſtances of the firſt kind are by far exceeded in number by the latter.

By three or four large bleedings (as I remember) adviſed by a *Coach-butcher-Doctor* to Sir *R. Bovy*, labouring under a Quartan, and by as many Purges (whereof the leaſt operated between forty and fifty times) preſcribed by a ſubſequent *T--rd-Doctor*, the Patient was thrown into all the kinds of Dropſie, with a continuation of the Ague, ntowithſtanding the uſe of the Jeſuits Powder in all its forms and quantities. From the Head to the Toe a more monſtrous œdematous

matous protuberance was ſcarce poſſible, his Belly ſo extreamly fill'd with Water, and Wind eſpecially, that would have ſupported him from ſinking in any River; his Age was almoſt decrepid, his Appetite little or nothing, and his feebleneſs anſwerable to all Circumſtances. Thoſe cathartick Remedies, which the whole band of Phyſick-men have, and do hitherto erroneouſly depend on, would take no place in a diſtemper they had cauſed. Tapping muſt have proved ſpeedily terminative.

2. Through the uſe of Chalybeats varioufly mixt with Diureticks and Deterſives, he was in few Weeks reduced to his former proportion of Body, which was lean, thin, and lank, his ſtrength returned, with his appetite, and good digeſtion; nothing remained, but the ſwelling of his Legs, though conſiderably leſſened, which was diſcuſſed by a lixivial Fomentation. His burden of Seroſities I obſerved was daily

daily leſſened by large quantities of Urine, and inſenſible Perſpirations. The greateſt trouble I found at the beginning, in the cure of his Ague, which was effected by a Powder not unuſual. What could be here ſucceſsfully expected from Steel, was attained in all its parts: the ſulphurous particles, in their abſterſif and diuretick offices, kept even pace with the ſalin in the corroboratif and reſtrictive, whereby the Bowels were reſtored to their priſtin firmneſs, and compact texture, and the Humors reduced to a mediocrity in ſubſtance, temperament, and fluidity. But in a hundred occaſions Steel is obſerved to be retrograde, through ignorance of proper application to Bodies and Diſeaſes.

3. Some few years paſt, a Lady brought her Daughter from *Reading* ſide to *London*, accompanied with her Doctor in ordinary, who juſtified his Steel courſe by a ſenſle recital of Authors, and other of his

Phy

Phyſick Companions; in endeavouring thereby to procure her *Menſtrua*, to whoſe non-appearance at their due times and ſeaſons, he imputed a *Cachexia*, and pale colour, that injured her Complexion. Three Weeks or a Months progreſs in that method had entirely extinguiſh'd her Appetit, thrown her into an Hectick Fever, and a Cough ſo importune, that would not ſuffer her ſcarce to breathe or ſpeak.

4. The ſalts of her Humours cloſing with the vitriolique of the Steel, without looſning and untying the ſulphurous particles from them, united their force of binding, drying, and damning up all the Humours, that by regurgitation were impelled into the Lungs and Bowels, which being now choak'd up by ſuch a cementing Remedy, what was here to be done? Nothing that I could think more certain than a prognoſtic, that a few days would put a period to her Life,

Life, and to the Steel courſe alſo. This Ferrier Doctor would needs turn Aſs-Doctor, and abandon his Patient to Aſſes Milk, at *Chelſey*, where in leſs than a week her hour-glaſs was run out.

5. Another caſe I remember of a Merchant in *London*, whom a *Ferrier* Phyſician pretending to cure of a Chronical cough, that had accompanied him twelve or fourteen years, preſſed a ſolution of Steel upon him thirty days or longer, which indeed had much abated the Cough, but alſo had render'd him ſo hoarſe, that a Mouſe could not have heard him ſpeak, at a yard's diſtance, beſides the loſs of Appetite and Strength. I adviſ'd the Patient to take leave of his *Ferrier* and his Steel, unleſs he intended to ſtop up his Lungs, and deſiſt from breathing. Much ado he regain'd his old Cough, which being ſo antiquated, a Cure ought never to be attempted beyond palliation, and upon a deterioration through

new

new Cold, or addition of a recent defluxion, beyond some lenifying or smoothing pectorals, an old Cough bearing the Office of a Pump, or an Issue, which with the superfluities of the Lungs, throws out the Crudities of the whole mass, the retention whereof would otherwise swell and choak these pulmonick Bellows.

So true it is, as some certain pectorals are the life of the Lungs, that Steel, and all chalybeat Medicines are a certain bain unto them, the roughness and adstringent faculties of its vitriolick Salt, which they contain in a superlative degree, straitning and contracting in process of time the whole pneumatick Engine to a total suppression.

6. From the preceding Paragraph flows naturally this observation, that where Lungs are hereditarily asthmatick, or adventitiously so, by universally inspiring, a thick smoaky foggy Air about *London*, which from the dripping

ping fits of the Climate in th
Winter, proves no other all E
gland over ; Steel Remedies eith
in a dry or moist form, as Iro
waters, and Syrup of Steel oug
to be regarded with a very squi
suspicious Eye, and never called
use where the greatest necessity
not the chiefest indicant.

CHAP. IV.

*Reciting a farther enumeration
the mischiefs of Steel, with a v
ry eminent supposed case.*

1. NOW, if you will suppo
a Man or Woman afflict
with any hypochondriac splee
Distemper, or inveterated obstr
ctions of the Bowels, either bei
easily incident into a Couch, a
being never so little imbecillitat
in their Lungs, a Steel Medici
exhibited, where the acid with
th

he Body is uncapable to divide he *Sulphur* from the Salt, they run o ſmall riſque of puiking their roſs ſlimy Humours into their Lungs, that will in time coagu- ate to an Aſthma, ulcerous diſpoſi- on of the Lungs, and probably a Conſumption, and Hectic Fever; r if peradventure the Humours o not ſublime, they will be com- acted into immedicable Obſtru- tions, and moſt obſtinate Infarcti- ns. Where ſuch Medicines en- ounter with Youth, their Vigour oſſibly may ſubjugate their rough- eſs, and menaced Miſchiefs, which n thoſe that are turned of forty, o very frequently enſue, either oon after, or upon a delay of a ew years, and may eaſily be tract backwards to the Steel original, whence they will evidently be found to take their ſource; neither are you here to expect an enume- ration of all ſuch like caſes, which can give you, unleſs you are rmed with Patience of reading a

Trea-

Treatiſe ſix times bigger, th
this will amount unto; neither c
I without aſtoniſhment beho
how greedily Syrup of Steel
ſwallowed down at *Paris*, by m
of the Patients of a noiſed *Farri*
Doctor, who in the failure of th
doth immediately turn to A
Doctor, by his milkie Diets;
that I cannot tell, whether I oug
properly to ſay, the Farrier up
the Aſs, or the Aſs upon the Farri

2. Beyond all peradventure t
Sulphur of Steel being entirely ſtr
(as very few have hitherto yet c
covered) of its ſaline particles, a
their reſtringent faculties, (whi
in moſt preparations will in a gr
meaſure cleave to it) muſt becom
a moſt admirable deobſtruent; n
ther did I ever yet arrive to a
one proceſs, that came near
except one, which by bringing
over the Alembick, renders it ſo
ble. The ſame proceſs hath t
ſame effect upon Antimony, a
ſome few other Minerals, whi
fir

nce not appertaining to the *Art of xpectation*, will be improper to eſcribe at preſent.

3. It is not on the Bowels only, ut on the Brain and Nerves, a ng or oft repeated Steel courſe anifeſts its immedicable Injuries. alſies, Convulſions, and extream eakneſs of the Joynts, I have ore than once obſerved the con- quences of it, which I can de- uce from no other preceding cau- lity, then by cementing and inding vicious humours in deep tent receſſes, where by a long agnation for ſome months, and ometimes years, they acquire a evain ſo pernicious, as to deprave nd ſubvert the animal Faculty, nervating the whole ſyſteme of hanels, that proceed from the Brain, and impreſſing a virulen- y on the Juyces of the Nerves; n which manner, and through he ſame means, it bears a very near affinity to the Jeſuits bark, hat hath ſo oft ſome years after

cauſed Convulſions, and Syncopes
though never *Apoplectick fits*, a
nomination that makes Phyſitia
that uſed it, to appear the great
Block-heads; for Fits denote a ty
and a circuit of beginning, endi
and returning, which an Apople
never did. Either it is a ſtro
one, (*Apoplexia fortis*) which
cording to *Hippocrates*, and all oth
experienced Phyſicians ſince, d
infallibly kill; or ſlight, (*Apople
levis*) which for the moſt part tu
to a Palſie. See *Hippocr. Apho. lib.
Aph.* 42.

4. Imagine half a quier of Ph
ſicians of the ſame ſtamp treat
a Patient, decumbent of Leipoth
mick, or rather Syncopal fits,
terchanging reciprocally with v
lent Convulſions, or (if you plea
ſpaſmodic Paroxyſms, which ſom
times prove periodical. Theſe ſy
ptoms, which are evident to all
World, what they are, being
them termed *Apoplectick fits*, (a
nomination never mentioned
a

ny Author ſince the Creation) xpoſes them either to be groſly gnorant, (as appears by what is anifeſt before concerning an Apoplexy) or very ſiniſterly deſigning, if not in all, at leaſt in the *Babylonian* Leaders, whom the reſt aſily will follow for large compenſations, or to prevent being by them kick'd out of ſo honourable an Employ. It is probable, the whole *Chorus* not arriving together, the firſt come, upon the ſight of ſuch an effroyable ſymptom, either being not ſufficiently skilful, or not taking time to examine into the caſe, might miſtake it for an Apoplexy, and too precipitantly adviſe bleeding, to make room in the Veſſels for the Blood to move, and conſequently to prevent ſtagnation, and coagulation. Now I would put the queſtion, a Man, or Woman, being fallen into a ſwooning fit, Is there one thoughtful Phyſician among five hundred, that would have the

courage,

courage, or ſo little ſenſe, as to open a Vein? Did ever any authentick Author in Phyſick prefer Phlebotomy as a proper Remedy in this caſe? If you reply, there may be a Plethory; ſtill not one in a thouſand will conſent to it in the fit.

5. To go on upon the fore-mentioned ſuppoſition. I very well know, that a Phyſician, to free himſelf from the cenſure of a miſtake, or erroneous application of a Remedy, will endeavour to juſtifie himſelf, by inculcating, and hammering his Sentiment into every one of the Phyſicians called in, upon their firſt arrival; who either out of a Complement, or falſe conception of the caſe communicated unto them, or untrue relation of the thing, or their proper ignorance and unskilfulneſs, being decoyed or fallen into the ſame opinion, are bound to juſtifie the firſt Phyſician and themſelves, and one another, ſingly and joyntly; moreover,

over, being blinded by the first appearance, they dare not, nor will not hereafter see plain, lest the standers by should accuse them of hallucination. The Disease being at first christned an Apoplexy, they were obliged to hold to that word; but going soon off, and returning with interchanges of Convulsions, they perceived plain enough, that it was no Apoplexy; but to conceal their mistake, they judged it necessary to keep to the first Notion, and slide it off to Apoplectic fits, a *species* of impudence uncommon to any but themselves; as if the Art of Physick and Physicians were circumscribed by the walls of their Conclave, though any man might with the least glimps detect their error, gross beyond what could proceed from Nurses, or meer Novices in Physick.

6. I have more than ten times seen men otherwise very robust, fall into deep swooning fits, lying

a conſiderable time, as to outward
appearance, like unto dead, who
by frictions of their Temples, vel
lications of their Noſtrils, dolorou
contortions of the Extremities, an
pouring down their throats ſtron
alexipharmacs, have uſually recc
vered out of that fit, though ſoo
after, by tranſlation of the ſubt
matter to the Brain and Nerve
have been tortured with a Spa
modic fit, of no longer continu
ance, than the foreſaid matte
could be diſcuſſed by volatil Ne
riticks, or Cephalicks. Theſe for
of Alternative fits, from their d
ration for ſeveral years, poſſib
for ſeven, ten, or twenty, more
leſs, import no imminent dange
unleſs attempted to be cured
unſeaſonable bleedings, and mu
tiplied purges, by raiſing a mud
dormant Humours, which eithe
long chalybeat, or Jeſuitical cour
had dammed up, and cemented.

7. Beſides the fore-mention
cauſes that are the moſt freque

it's indubitable, that the like Fits may owe their growth to reiterated debauches, inveterate obſtructions, (whereby Humors may aſſume a virulency) and poiſonous Minerals and Vegetables, which exert their activity in much ſhorter dimenſion of time.

8. In the fore-mentioned imaginary Patient, the firſt bleeding not being exempted from a juſt cenſure, may plead a pardon from the poſſibility of a miſtake of the Diſeaſe, by the ſurprize, and from the force of the Argument alledged, that a bleeding, by making room in the Veſſels, and accelerating circulation, doth prevent the Blood in ſtagnating. But that Indication being anſwered by a firſt larger bleeding, or a firſt and ſecond mediocre depletion, to what end or purpoſe is in the former a ſecond, third, and fourth (whereof one or two may be in the Jugulars, which is never performed without a great riſque) adviſed in

large proportions, and ſome of them in the Syncopal fit? from matter of fact is deſumed an *Argumentum ad hominem*, Bleeding very oft, though adminiſtred for prevention only in robuſt, and healthful Bodies, doth upon the ſtopping of the Blood throw them into a long and deep ſwooning, or Leipothymick fit, whence it has been obſerved ſome never returned. So that nothing is more naturally concluſive, if bleeding out of the Arm, or Jugulars, doth frequently precipitate an healthy ſtrong man into a Swooning, or Leipothymy, it muſt neceſſarily force a weak Patient, who already doth labour under a ſtrong Leipothymy or (which is worſe) Syncopal fit many degrees nearer to his End. Waving the Experimental, I proceed to the *Rational*, granting the firſt bleeding, eſpecially if large, doth by making room, promote and facilitate the motion of the blood univerſally, whereby a ſtagnatio

is repell'd, and a free perſpiration procured. The ſecond bleeding exhauſting the vital, and mediately the animal Spirits, the third more, and the fourth yet more, the circulation muſt neceſſarily more and more be leſſened, and impeded, through want of Spirits (for it is the Spirits, that are the *impetum facientes*, and impulſors of motion within the Veſſels) and warmth. Moreover, through the ſubſiding, and paucity of the Spirits, the pores are conſtricted, Perſpiration impeded, and the virulent Steems, that occaſion all the miſchief, remaining unſubdued, by their minutely acceſſions, muſt inevitably become conquerours of Life, as ſundry obſervations do exhibit unqueſtionable teſtimonies, and againſt matter of Fact all argumentations will be found ſophiſtical. Upon a replique may be pretended, that the ſcope, intentions, or indications for bleeding, beſides the abating of Plethory, are revulſion, and derivation;

and ſecundarily or *per accidens* cooling, removing of pain, *&c.* You muſt apprehend, that the indications for bleeding have their reſpect chiefly to the antecedent cauſe, and ſeldom have any influence upon the conjunct, unleſs *per accidens* and ſecundarily; but in reference to virulent Steems, or venomous Humors, whereunto thoſe that occaſion the oft fore-mentioned Symptoms, are analogal, if not really ſuch, bleeding upon any ſuppoſition can never be put into uſe more than once, and ſcarce that. For inſtance, will you dare to bleed in a malign Fever after the beginning, or in the Plague? Suppoſe a man hath ſwallowed *Arſenic*, ſublimate, or any other ſort of Poyſon, or is fallen into Convulſions by a poyſonous ſteem, can you pretend to bleed in this caſe? I could heartily wiſh Phyſicians did abſtract ſuch Theorems, or Maxims from obſervation, (the higheſt Form in the School of Phyſick)

ſick) that would ſerve as Rules, whence to take true meaſures for the neceſſity, ſeaſon, number and quantity of bleeding, and not to adviſe Phlebotomy at random, as moſt of 'em do.

9. Suppoſe beſides the third and fourth bleeding of the imaginary Patient, there is by a party Jury of Butcher-Doctors, and T--rd-Phyſicians, a ſmart Vomit given, and without computing of Clyſters, a ſolution of the *ſpecies* of *Hiera picra* in Brandy, (vulgarly called *Tinctura ſacra*) forced down every Morning, for ſeveral days together, in a body by ſuch repeated loſſes of Blood reduced to a low ebb of ſtrength, and the Spirits haraſſed and tortured by the return of deteriorated Syncopes and Convulſions, Vomits, and chiefly ſharp fermentative Aloetics ſo oft repeated, all theſe muſt rake up the laſt remainder of the virulent Mud, and ſtir up with a violence the moſt latent Impurities, which

without thoſe diſturbances migh
have continued their quiet for ma
ny years. Such outragious Aſſaults
battering the Spirits and Humor
continually, could not fail to pre
them to their laſt effort of a Fe
ver, (which muſt be termed *Febri
moribundorum*) to the ſuppreſſio
whereof, to exhibite the Jeſuit
Powder, is to give *le coup de grace*
or the riſing blow to one, that ha
been ſo oft knock'd down, an
now upon the point of expiring
The day doth not more certainl
follow the night, than that th
ordinary little Medicines and Re
medies that are uſed to Hyſteri
women, without purging or Bleed
ing, would have infallibly reco
vered ſuch an imaginary Patient
and nothing will more certainl
kill an Hypochondriac man, o
Hyſteric woman, in the violenc
of their returning fits, than th
courſe of bleeding, vomiting, pur
ging, and Jeſuiting before ſuppoſe
or imagined.

10. With

10. Without Candle and Lanthorn one may clearly discern, that nothing is more resembling Steel in pernicious Effects, than Jesuits Bark, and nothing more like the Jesuits Bark than Steel; moreover, that either is capable to engender the worst of Diseases some Months, and sometimes Years after the use of them.

CHAP. V.

Of Sulphur of Steel, and a most excellent substitute.

1. IF nevertheless your confidence is so unically fixed on the Virtues of Steel, against opiniatre Obstructions, let your choice be determined in the *Sulphur* of Steel, being a preparation in point of efficacy and security, over-topping all the rest; but withal let me recommend these *nota bene*'s to your

conſideration, 1. That Steel in its beſt ſhape is the greateſt Enemy to ſome particular Conſtitutions. 2. That tincture of Tartar is a Medicine univerſally agreeing with all Temperaments, where referating Oppilations is the indication. 3. That the want of Succeſs of this Medicine, and others of the greateſt efficacy, is to be attributed to the underdoſing of it, in the quantity of ſix, eight, or ten drops; whereas I ſeldom give leſs than half a ſpoonful, and ſometimes more, diluted with a ſufficient meaſure of a temperate Vehicle, in the imitation of which you ſhall ſeldom or never miſs of your aim, or be fruſtrated of your Exſpectance. 4. That the common *Tincture of Tartar* is an exaltation of the *Sulphur* of Spirits of Wine rectified, through the adurent particles of a moſt forcibly calcinated Salt of Tartar, imbibing but very little of the Salin particles, through want of phleme

tl

the Spirit. 5. That the Preparation next subscribed, being partly a Tincture, and partly a Solution of Salt of Tartar, is virtuated with an absterſif quality, derived from lixivial, ſlippery, or ſoapy particles of the Salt, whereby it's render'd a moſt excelling deobſtruent, and ought to be preferred before the other, by as much, as it is of a far eaſier preparation, that may be finiſh'd with leſs toil, and in ſhorter time, which proceſſes I have ever aimed at upon all other materials, well knowing, that laborious and multiplied changes of the form of things by diſtillation, ſublimation, calcination, and other various fiery tortures, doth very oft deſtroy the nature of the thing, intended to be thereby exalted in Vertues, or corrected in Qualities. 2. Take two or three Ounces of well calcin'd Salt of Tartar, pour on it as much good Cognack Brandy, or ſpirit of Wine not rectified, as will over-cover it ſix fingers breadth,

breadth, digeſt it four days in Sand in a bolt-head, to a yellow Tinc ture, then decant it, this is all hereof give a Spoonful, and ſome times more in an apt Vehicle Mornings and Evenings. 3. Th nauſeous taſt of the Salt, thoug by this ſimple is much abated, ye is not entirely taken off, whic may be eaſily performed in th Calcination of the Salt; but it dotl ſomewhat impoveriſh its Vertue By ſuch a clean ſort of Medicin joyn'd with an Equipollent, can b attained in a very ſhort interval c Time, what can ſcarce be per formed by half yard long Apozem of the opening Roots, capilla Herbs, Flowers, Fruits, Seeds, Spi ces, and Syrups, as diſguſtful, a ineffectual, laborious, and charge able, preſcribed more for Pomp than Uſe, by the famed T--rd Doctors.

CHAP

CHAP. VI.

Of Ass-Doctors, their Milk Diet, Coughs, Consumptions, and Hectick Fevers; also of Butcher-Doctors.

1. IT is not the least craft in the Ass-Doctors, where they spy a wasting of the Flesh, to term it a Consumption, which happning to be an attendant almost to every Disease, hastens Patients to flock in numbers to such Physicians; and that direful word carrying a dread in its signification, doth not a little multiply their Ass Practice, especially when they so highly advance the Credit of a milk Diet, by noising it to be the sole grand sweetner of the Blood.

2. Sure I am, the Death of hundreds may be justly attributed to their Confidence in Asses Milk, in contempt of all such Remedies, or Medi-

Medicines, that were proper for the Cure of their Diſeaſes. Theſe Dietetick *Fourbs*, or *Bonny-Clabber* Phyſicians, are deſervedly cenſured Criminal, for not rightly conſidering the nature of Milk, it being a food the moſt convertible into any vicious Humor, that's moſt abounding. In hot cholerick Diſeaſes, it's readily aſſimilated to Choler, renders the heat of Fevers more burning, a Head-ach leſs ſupportable, a drought more difficult to be quench'd; in hot Stomachs waxes nidorulent, and in many is very corruptible, coagulable, or curdly. Phlegmatick Diſeaſes receive from it an addition of ſlime: the Stone and Gravel derive their nouriſhment and increaſe from it. Palſies, Drowſineſs, Blindneſs, Catarrhs and Rhumes have oft followed a Milk Diet. With a temperate Conſtitution it harmonies beſt. To cure ſo many various Diſtempers, as is pretended by a milkie Diet, is as impoſſible, as by it to reinſtal

reinſtall a diſ-joynted Limb, or to cement broken Bones. An Ulcer in the Lungs, with a contemporary Hectick Fever, and Conſumption, can no more be cured by an Aſs-milkie Diet, than a Capon be roaſted in the bottom of the Thames. This may be credited, that many emaciated Perſons, incommoded with a Cough, have been reſtored to a plump habit of Body by Aſſes Milk, diluting the Salts of their blood, that prey'd upon the carnous parts, through the abounding *Serum* of the Milk, and ſmoothing the roughneſs of the ſaid Salts by its butyrous or oyly Particles; and in regard of its ſoft tender caſeous parts, it is eaſier aſſimilated, than the ſtringy or fibrous Juyces of Fleſh-meat. In concluſion, he that cannot cure an Ulcer of the Lungs, with an Hectick, and Conſumption attending, without Aſſes Milk, in leſs than two Months, doth not deſerve the Name of a Phyſician. As for the

Hectick

Hectick Fever, what they generally affert incurable, it certainly goeth off with the conſolidation of the Ulcer, without making uſe of any *Anti-Hectick*. Whether the Aſs, Patient, or the Aſs Doctor be the greater Aſs, is eaſily decided by thoſe, that have met with *Athenæus* Saying, a *Græcian* Philoſopher tranſlated by *Sciopius*, *exceptis Medicis nihil eſt Grammaticis ſtultius* that is, Grammarians are the greateſt Fools of all men, but Phyſicians are yet greater Fools than Grammarians.

3. The Livery-men of the pre numerated five Phyſick Guilds, are obliged to veil their Bonnets to the ſixth of the *Bonny-Glabbers*, in the milkie Treatment of Conſumptions and Hecticks, that enſue Ulcers of the Lungs, alſo ſuch as are putrid, and apoſtemated. The Butchers, to avoid an evident proof of down right Murder, are forced to abſtain from their wonted courſe of bleeding, in a Diſtemper when ther

there is the greateſt want of Blood, the ſubſtracting of which would probably abbreviate a Months Life, more or leſs, to a week or a few hours. The T--rd-men, except thoſe that are very far advanc'd in Impudence, do exulate in the uſe of their Purges, which would extreamly promote a looſneſs, a Symptom they are commonly incident into; and happning, ſoon deſtroys, by ſtopping the Cough, and ſuppreſſing expectoration, the immediate fore-runner of an inſtantaneous Suffocation. Steel Medicines, and the Jeſuits Bark, putting a ſtop alſo to Expectoration, as hath been objected before, are a bar to Ferriers, and Jeſuitical Doctors. Neither can the Dull-head Phyſicians come into play, with their Aquarius, being contrary to all Expectoration. So that, as there is an Art of curing by Expectation, there is alſo an Art of killing by Expectation; for he that is rendered Conſumptive through an

Ulcer

Ulcer in his Lungs, by daily and
weekly Expectation in vain, co
amendment from a Milkie Diet
neglects such means as might otherw
wise conduce to his Cure, where
by at last makes forfeiture of hi
Life to the Art of Expectation
Syrups, Lohochs, Lozenges, and
the like, do under no other not
on fallaciously deserve the nam
of Pectorals, than by their imme
diate smoothing of the roughne
of the *œsophagus* or Gullet, where
in by nearness or affinity of par
it doth sympathise with the Wind
pipe, or *aspera arteria*. This seem
ing ease lasteth no longer, tha
a fresh emanation of saline Rheum
or Slyme out of the Glanduls wip
off the clammy Syrup; where, and i
the Stomach the *Rheum* by its shar
ness and a vicious ferment (as the
term it) converts that, or any suc
Saccharaceous Medicine, into a co
roding Acid, which is so far fro
being auxiliary against the Ulc
upon its arrival to the Lungs, that
exc

xcavates the Ulcer, and by ſti-
nulation duplicates the Cough.
t cannot be contradicted, but that
Honey in any pectoral Medicine
ſed inſtead of Sugar, eſpecially
Narbon Honey, may contain a pro-
erty anſwerable in ſome ſmall
neaſure the Indications of an Ul-
er in the Lungs; becauſe it ſeems
o be an extract of the Balſamick
articles of fragrant oleous Flow-
rs, that probably may arrive to
he Lungs, without being intirely
roken in their Vertues.

4. I am not ignorant, that vul-
erary Herbs, as ground Ivy, La-
ies Mantle, Bugle, and many
thers, uſed in Decoctions, are in
igh eſteem among ſeveral Phy-
ick-men, who do very confident-
y attribute to them the cure of
ivers Conſumptions. But I am
lſo very well aſſured, that thoſe
Vegetables, though ſuppoſed to be
ufficiently impowred for the cure
f Ulcers, muſt in their paſſage
hrough the Stomach and Bowels,

and

and mixture with the Humors
receive ſuch impreſſions and chan
ges, as ſtrip them of their facul
ties, and energy, before they ca
traverſe to the Veſſels of th
Lungs. What can be moſt fa
vourably conſtrued on their be
half, is, that ſome who have bee
much emaciated, and at the ſam
time accompanied with a Coug
of an old date, whence they hav
been erroneouſly pronounced Co
ſumptives, did receive amen
ment, or a Cure from them; b
then it is to be conceived, he
was no Ulcer of the Lungs, n
Hectick Fever, nor little Imp
ſthumes, nor putrid affection
the Lungs, which in a prop
ſenſe ſpecifie a Conſumption ſtri
ly ſo called. In a putrid affect
on of the Lungs, its not to b
doubted, but what is expectorate
is flyme mixt with purulent Part
cles, generated in the retired Por
of that Entrail, through a lo
Stagnation, which occaſions a

Hecti

Hectick Fever, and a Conſumption, that is ſo univerſal to this Iland, and which neither Milk Diet, nor vulnerary Decoction, though ſufficiently ſaccharated, or Chellified; nor pectoral Syrups, Lohochs, nor Lozenges, did ever cure, but inevitably kill by Expectation, there being but one Medicine, far different from the aforementioned, that is impowered to anſwer all the Indications of a proper pulmonick Conſumption. From the tonſure Remedy, by cutting off the Hair of the Head, or from Iſſues in the Arm, no more help can be expected, than from pairing the Nails of the Fingers and Toes in an Ulcerous Conſumption; though in ſome few caſes, three or four Cauſticks applyed to ſutable parts of the Breaſt, in order to ſo many fontanels, may prove very advantageous; and it is beyond all objection, that the change of Air is moſt conducing to recovery, and a *cauſa ſine qua non.*

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Of Dull-head-Doctors, Grav and Stone, and ſeveral oth Diſtempers.

1. HYpochondriack Affection ſome ſorts of Scurvey Obſtructions of the Bowels, ſter lity and infœcundities of Wome Ulcers within the lower Bell and eſpecially Gravel and Ston come under the Juriſdiction Tankerd Phyſicians, though the uſurp'd dominion over theſe D ſeaſes doth not extend beyond t Summer Months (according to t trite ſaying, *menſibus in quibus non bonum bibere* water) and t coming into Seaſon of Oyſte which is its utmoſt bounds and mits. Notwithſtanding the avid of their perquiſites over-poyſin the greateſt prejudice their Hyp chondriac, and Nephritick Patie

C

can receive, they do not ſtick to impoſe on them drinking of *Dulledg*, or *Tunbridg* Waters in the hardeſt Froſt, with a Condition of boyling them half away, or converting of 'em into Poſſet, or rather a curdy ſort of Soupe. What ever eaſe and ſolace the crazy are ſenſible of from the waſhing and renſing of their Stomach, urinary Paſſages, and Guts, of floaty Humors for the preſent, the continuance by a potent Reſtriction, wedges and impacts (as I ſaid before) the ſlymy feculencies into very ſtubborn Clogs, which can no otherwiſe be avoided, then by interpoſing alternately Purges, reſpondent to the Indications of the Diſeaſe, morbifick Cauſes, and other Circumſtances.

2. Gravel and Stone are to be conſidered either in their fits of pain, diminution, and ſuppreſſion of Urine; or when unmoved, the the Patient is free of thoſe Symptoms. To exhibite Waters of the one

one kind or other in the times of
miſery, is to irritate and preſs thoſe
diſturbant Cauſes to a greater fu-
ry, and increaſe of Pains, and
ſometimes of total ſuppreſſion of
Urine. Pains thus augmented, and
continued, invite Inflammations
and Fevers, which in very many
prove Quarter-maſters of Death.
The Urine ſuppreſſed for ſix or
ſeven days, turns to a fatal Drow-
ſineſs and *Coma*, or Lethargy, to
which always a Fever is annext.
Purges are equally obnoxious to
the ſame Evils, and therefore ough
very carefully to be avoided. A
courſe of Waters flabber'd down
out of the fit, by carrying off a
looſe *mucus*, detruding floating thin
Impurities, and by locking up and
compacting the groſſer Humors,
do undoubtedly very much pro-
long the interval of fits, tye up
Pains, and prevent the quick re-
turn of the Symptoms forementi-
oned; but by this means, the clog
of thoſe groſs ſaline humors is de-
teriorated

eriorated into immedicable, and he Stone ſo aggrandized, that rowing the Patient into a worſe t than ever, kills him. So that he ſum of all is, that waters are npowred to grant an eaſie Life, nd a ſhort one; and ſo contrary the cure of the Stone, that they o not ſo much as prevent the rowth of it, unleſs it be during he time of the courſe they drink hem; which appears by this, that he next fit a man falls into after s courſe of waters, is ordinarily orſe, than any he felt before.

3. That the diſſolving and break-g of the Stone in the Bladder, or idneys, is within the ſphere of ctivity of Medicines, is a belief, at in improbability equals the ghteſt fiction of Poetry. To break Diamont, ſuppoſed to lye upon e ball of the Eye, by force of mmer, expreſſes a *modus faciendi*, manner how it may be done naginatively; but to reduce into imbs, gritt, and powder, a hard

Stone contained in ſo ſenſible
part, as the Bladder, by Goat
blood, and teſtateous Powders, b
Stones and Glaſs grinded to th
ſmalleſt proportion, and by Aſhe
whereof there is an Example i
the *Electuarium Juſtinum*, *Nephroc*
tharticum Arnol. Villan. de cineribu
avicennæ, *diureticum Montagn*; an
by decoctions or diſtillations of ſuc
blunt materials, as the five openi
Roots, Saxifrage, Strawberrie
Winter Cherries, *Daucus* Seed
and the like, doth for manner
acting, exceed the Phanſie or Co
ception of the acuteſt Phyloſophe
and yet the powers of the Ston
breaking Medicines meet with ſu
Credit in Phyſicians, that beyo
poſſibility they moſt impudent
aſſert matter of fact, performed
them daily upon thoſe, that
troubled with the Stone. W
may it be ſaid, *Exceptis Medic*
nihil ſtultius, *audacius*, *& mendac*
Grammaticis. But farther, to p
tend to diſſolve a Stone in
Bl

Bladder, by might of cutting Medicines, after their first edge must needs have been blunted in the Stomach, and other Bowels, thro' which they are obliged to pass with a tedious circuit, before they can arrive to the field of Action, the Bladder, is a Rotomodate many degrees higher, out-doing the worst of Gipsies. If my Memory informs me right, I have met with a Narration in *Duretus's Annotat.* upon *Hollerius*, where he recites a Physician was presented to a Prince of *Conde*, to cure his Son of the Stone, by dissolving it in the Bladder in a few days. The prudent caution of the Prince or his Brother required the Experiment of his Medicine to be first made upon another Boy of a meaner Extraction, and troubled with the same Disease; a day or two after the taking of his dissolving *Elixir*, the Lad having been miserably tortured, Ghosted, whose Stomach, upon dissection of the dead body,

was discerned corroded and ulcer'd in several parts of it.

4. The *Millepedes* or Sows (next to their Wives and Daughters) hold the highest rank among the Physicians their Stone-grinders, though hitherto it has not appeared in what particles of 'em those cutting acuities have been latent. If to their diuretick impulse they are pleased to affix that power, *Rhenish Wine* will plead for the Prerogative, which notwithstanding is accounted a general parent of the Stone and Gravel to the *Germans*. But these stupid Fools in Physick are possest of a superstitious Faith of a T--rd, and such like Compounds, beyond the Popish *credenda* of a rotten wormeaten Relick. If they meet, *in Mesues Avenzoar* or *Averroes*, with a Character of an Elks hoof, or testicle of a Bever against Convulsions, though a Mouse hath oftner carried a Mountain on his back, than those Simples ever cured

red any such Distemper; yet do they continue in the use of them with that opiniatreness and brazen Confidence, that they conclude a man beyond his Senses, that will not yoke with them in their Physick bigottry. That a Spider, Toad, or Mercury tyed about a mans Neck is a certain defence against the Plague; or that a Bezoar Pepple, the *Goa* Stone, Pearl, and the like, are infallible curatives of that, and all other malignant Fevers; or an Eel-skin fastned to a womans Thigh, doth dispel hysterick fits, are part of the fooliſh *credenda* of Physicians. From being a little versed in the silly *Methodus medendi*, and now and then ripping up the body of a Malefactor in publick, and in their Capacity of prating of monstrous Pretences, and vain Discoveries in Philosophy and Physick, they infer themselves absolute Professors of their Art; whereas a Seahorse in the bleeding himself, a

Dog in eating Graſs, a Crane in ſquirting Salt-water into his Fundament for a Clyſter, muſt by them be acknowledg'd for their Maſters, to whom, as their Scholars, they are indebted for part of their practical Phyſick.

5. This may be received for great Truth, that the procatarctick, internal antecedent, efficient, material, and adjuvant Cauſes, being ſubſtracted and redreſſed, and that courſe continued to a great length of time, by defect of fabulous nouriſhment, and not being cheriſh'd, Nature by help of its Spirits and reſtored ferment (as they term it) will convert the hardeſt and biggeſt Stone into a mouldering, (provided by Age and decay of the Bowels the Patient be not reduced too low) which perceived, the excretory paſſages require to be well relax'd, and rendred ſlippery by mucilaginous Emollients, and afterwards to be ſtimulated gently and gradually by

by ſome diureticks, to throw off the gritt. And this is the only certain, and ſecure method of curing that hitherto incurable Diſeaſe. The Earl of *C.* now deceaſſed, ſome years ſince was extreamly tormented with a ſharp pain about a hand breadth above the groin, his eaſieſt poſture was lying on his Bed. To his Quality and great pain were moſtly ſutable five or ſix great Phyſicians, one might as congruouſly ſay ſix great Magots, or ſix great Mites, people very improperly attributing the word Great to a thing ſo little and mean as an Expectation *C.* Phyſician; ſcarce one in twenty knowing the tithe of what he has forgotten, and what he ſtill remembers is ſcarce worth knowing. The little ſucceſs that attended their Preſcriptions, convinced his Lordſhip of their ſcanty Judgment, which proved as various as untrue, the one inſinuating the pain to be a Cholick from Wind, the

other an Ulcer; the other this; and another that. At laſt I had the Honour of having the cure of his Lordſhip committed to my care; upon no long examination of the matter, I aſſured his Lordſhip the pain in that part of his Belly was occaſioned by an angular ſmall Stone, that ſtuck in the *Ureter*, whereunto, being a long time prepoſſeſt with the falſe Sentiments of his late chaſhier'd phyſick Doctors, he was very unwilling to give Credit, expreſſing that none of his Predeceſſors had ever been troubled with a Diſeaſe that proves ſo commonly Hereditary, nor himſelf had ever diſcerned the leaſt ſign of Gravel; moreover that a Kinſman of his had lately been afflicted with a pain in the ſame part, that was evidenced to be cauſed by Wind, from the carminative (wind-breaking) Remedies, that entirely diſcuſſed it. I replyed *Artifici in ſua Arte Credendum*, and that the event would

would infallibly demonstrate the truth of the thing. I kept this Noble Patient to a very thin Diet a long time, and used Medicines answerable to the Method, and Indications above mentioned, which in conclusion discharged five or six Stones, about the bigness of a Pea, sometimes one, otherwhiles two in a day; from their colour and rough outside, they notified to be assalls and large crumblings of a greater Stone, formed in the Kidneys, and thro' substracting from its growth, defect of cherishment, and through correcting of its causes was divided into large parts.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Abuses in the Stone, and particularly of the abuse of the Catheter; *also the Strangury and difficulty of Urine.*

1. THE rash and too frequent sounding by *Catheter* and *Itinerary*, to clear the doubt, whether a Stone be residing in the Bladder or not, proceeds more from the Intreague of the gain-thirsty Surgeon, tho' to the greatest prejudice and pain of the Patient, than any absolute necessity; for unless his Resolution is entirely to submit himself to the hands of the Lithotomist, in case such a quarry be discovered, the certification of the conception and growth of the Stone must inevitably intail upon him a continual fear and anguish, whereof he is not like to be freed, before despair has thrown him upon so dubious a Remedy as the Knife and *Forceps*. But if his Mind want

wants firmneſs of Courage to endure the cruelty of ſuch an Operation, let him by no perſwaſion yield to the ſearch of any crafty Stone-cutter, whoſe buſineſs is more, to dive into his Pocket than his Bladder, witneſs that ſilly ignorant Fellow of the Town, whoſe Maſters Reputation was his ſole Court-card, whereby to gain ſo extraordinary a point.

2. Since length of time, with the aſſiſtance of aſſured Remedies, pointed at by thoſe demonſtrable Indications above written, will cure a Patient of the Stone, and that any other Diſeaſe, that may be miſtaken for it, be curable by the ſame means, to what end ſhall a ſearch by *Catheter* be made; eſpecially when that ſort of exploration by the ſtop of the Inſtrument at the narrowneſs of the *Sphincter*, ſo render'd by ſwelling, a calloſity, or a ſmall carnoſity, hath proved ſo oft fallacious to that degree, that men have been perſwaded

swaded to be cut, where no Stone was, or ever had been; and having passed the dread and torture of the Operation, were forced to run the risque of a troublesome Cure of the Wound, that seldom is performed without a remainder of a perpetual leaking, and difficulty of miction, and very oft with the loss of Life. Moreover, where probing hath detected no Disease in the Bladder, it frequently hath caused one, *viz.* Inflammation of the *Sphincter*, bloody Urine, Excoriations, Ulcers, continual gleets by injuring the prostates, and involuntary miction, strangury, dysury, total suppression of Urine, and almost all Diseases incident to the Bladder and Yard, not omitting those that Death hath ensued. On the other hand, the uncertainty of the *Catheter* and *Itinerary* is no less evident in those that really having a Stone fixt in a part, where that Tool not reaching, or having penetrated

trated thro' a Stone, whose softness made no resistance, hath imposed on the Surgeon a fallacy of Opinion, that the Patients were free.

3. There is no case wherein the use of the *Catheter* can rationally be justified, except in a total suppression of Urine, occasioned either by *Mucus*, crumbs of blood, or Stone being loosned and fallen to the neck of the Bladder, and the like occasions, to let out that liquid Excrement by removing the obstacle.

4. The Stone grown moveable by being forced from its fastness by probings (as too oft has happened) violent motions, vomiting, purging, potent diureticks, and by its own weight or bigness, is the only argument, that ought to prevail with the Patient, to surrender himself to the doubtful success of Stone-cutting; for the pesanture of a Stone of compass, will ever incline it to return to the same place of declination, where

where it occaſioned the former ſuppreſſion, unleſs by lying ſtill in bed ſo long, as by peradventure is required to be reattached to the ſide of the Bladder, from which it was torn off, it be prevented; ſo that the pretences of Gravel-Surgeons, in removing the Stone from the mouth of the Bladder by *Catheter*, to give paſſage to the Urine that ſtops by fits, where there is a long interval of time between, is a moſt ignorant and impudent cheat, the Stone in thoſe caſes being always firmly fixt to the ſide of the Bladder, and a ſuppreſſion of that kind is ever occaſioned by *Mucus*, Gravel, and the like cauſes. True, the Operator may notwithſtanding ſometimes perceive a Stone, which the poſture or manner of decumbiture in the Patient, or ſwelling of that ſide of the Bladder, may bring nearer to the entrance of the *Sphincter*, the touching of which with his Tool, (the *Catheter* and the *Itinerar-*

vary within it) gives him that falſe apprehenſion, that he moved the Stone, (which in that caſe is the greateſt nonſenſe and ſtupidity imaginable) for in all perſons the Stone is ever fixt in the beginning, and its growth, and never becomes looſe or moveable, but where the fits of ſuppreſſion return almoſt every moment ; and the attachment of the Stone to the ſide of the Bladder is ſo univerſal, that by reaſon thereof, many have been diſcovered to have lodged a Stone many years, and probably all their Life-time, upon the diſſection of their bodies after death, who whilſt living were never ſenſible, or ſuſpicious of ſuch a preternatural growth. Though Ignorance and Knavery are ſo hereditary to moſt, that are appurtenances and giblets of the Art of Phyſick ; yet theſe Operators for the Stone (who commonly by reaſon of their deſperate misfortunes are forced to be Renegades

and

and Mountebancks) contain thoſe qualities in the higheſt abſtract.

5. A ſtrangury, and difficulty of Urine, proceding in a leſſer ſtream than uſual, have frequently driven ſeveral into erroneous apprehenſions of the Stone, being occaſioned by a glutinous *Mucus*, through ſtagnation and adheſion, contracting a ſmart ſtimulating acrimony that has drawn humors towards the *Sphincter*, whereby from an intumeſcence both a narrowneſs of the paſſage, or weakneſs of the diſcharging faculty, and an irritation to Urine, have enſued; the latter ſpecifying a ſtrangury, and the two former ſymptoms a difficulty. In neither of theſe purging, or diureticks have been found advantageous, but detrimental, ſo that theſe Piſpot-Doctors to this hour have continued diſarmed of proper Remedies to oppoſe them.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

Of Butcher-Doctors, and their Bleeding.

1. THE Injuries of bleeding or bloodshed, indifferently advised by Butcher-Doctors, do by far supernumerate the benefits received by it, where necessarily it hath been administred. In the declination of Age it ought not, without great consideration and scruple to be admitted; for the present ease can scarce make a balance with the decay, and weakness of Bowels, it doth occasion hereafter.

2. In Consumptions, Hysterick Fits, inveterate Hypochondriacks, Fluxes of the Belly, and particularly towards the middle of Chronic Diseases, it loseth reputation, when ever put into practice. After the abatement of a continual Fever

Fever by two bleedings in my Lord *B.* the Spirits being disingaged, had thrown the morbifick matter into his Legs, where it excited pains night and day, violent beyond Imagination. Beyond twice taking of half an ounce of *Diacodium*, at ten days interval once from another, no hypnotic could be wrested from me. The Noble men that were his Visitors expressed their Condolance, by sending Physicians in esteem with them. The Ferrier-Doctor durst not adventure his specific in ordinary *S.* of Steel, which necessarily Tortures to the highest extreamity would have ensued, but left him with a prognostic of death. A little after a Butcher-Doctor whom the vogue reported to be in his usual exaltations every Morning before Nine of the Clock, by drinking his Masters Health, would needs have introduced a bleeding which inevitably would have verified the Farrier's prediction.

How

lowever, his pains were intirely emoved in eight days, in a frosty nowy Seaſon, by a Medicine the noſt uncommon, and the Patient eſtored to Health, protracted to ais hour. This obſervation is on- adduced to expoſe the beſtiali- of Phyſicians in their bleeding nd bloodſhed in Chronic Diſtem- ers, in Perſons advanced in years, eyond forty and fifty, the error hereof I can atteſt to have been he ſole cauſe of the death of ſe- eral in ſuch caſes. The reaſons re obvious to thoſe, whom ob- ervation hath taught the good nd evil effects of bleeding. I con- lude with this general remark, here bleeding and purging have o prevalance, the Conclave Phy- cian is leſs valuable, than an old hoo. To return to the Art of Expectation.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Declaring the Warehouſe of Expectation Phyſicians.

1. THE attainment of the *E*
through proper *Means*, is
more peculiar to Medicine, or a
other Art, than to that of *Expecta*
tion. It is Health, real or preten
ed, both theſe Siſters (though t
one be legitimate, and the oth
ſpurious) drive at. To palliat
meliorate, preſerve, and reſtor
is the principal and ultimate *fini*
or end of the medical Art; b
Lucre, a Purſe, Gold, Silver,
that of the Artiſt. So far in poi
of honeſty the one excells th
other. The Ancient *Greek*, ar
Arabian Phyſicians, are now
much deſpiſed by the ſuppoſe
acceſſion, and advancement of
new Theory, and a *Cortex*-Ste
practice, that in my Opinion on
certai

rtain part of *Europe* would in me tract of Time want Inhabi-nts, were not a robuſt Conſtitu-n, and Expectation the Guaran-s of Health.

2. That the Small-pox, Plague, alignant Fevers, and many other ſeaſes have invaded ſound bo-s, by figuring morbific Idea's the imaginative Spirits, is a nceſſion the vulgar of Phyſicians acquieſce in. So that, if the axim holds, that *Contraria con-riis curantur*, it points at the rea-means (or *media*) by altering, d reducing the figure of the *teria ſubtiliſſima*, or *primi Elementi* the Brain (the animal Spirits) their priſtin form, and order of otion, through which thoſe nternatural *vortices* are appea-, and conſequently Health re-red; all which is ſo aptly per-med by Expectation Phyſicians, their confident and bold aſſer-n, that the Patient ſhall be cu-, by vertue of what he writes down

down in his *Recipe's.* This m
king a ſtrong impreſſion on
ſick mans Phanſie, and inordi
motions, the fury of the anim
Spirits (which are frequently c
ſes of Diſeaſes) are allayed a
appeaſed; which being daily p
ſued, is the undoubted means,
Art of Expectation uſes; when
as ſhall hereafter be rendred p
in various inſtances, what is mar
down in his Scrowls, or *Reci*
can conduce no more to recov
of health, than *a Laplanders* ch
to procure a fair Wind: and
which adds extreamly to the f
mentioned ſtrong impreſſion, is
gravity, port, pretended Learn
and vogue of this bold aſſu
Phyſician, and Undertaker.

3. To know the probability
capacity of the pretenſions,
performances of an Artiſt, by
dimenſion, number, and qu
of his Tools, is a matter o
great difficulty; and conſide
the nature of a Razor, you

c

eaſily believe it probable, that a Barber is capable of ſhaving you. My next buſineſs therefore is, to examine the box of Tools of the Phyſician, which is the Diſpenſatory, or *Pharmacopœa*, that for number and quality exceeds the tools of an hundred Artiſts, I may well ſay, of all that are in *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *Africa*, there being nothing under the Earth, on it, or above it, or what is contained in all the Elements, even the Elements, and what is conſiſtent of them, but what is regiſtred there, or at leaſt belongs to it. There is *Japan* Earth, *Armenia*, *Lemnia*, *Tripoli*, *Strigonia* Earth, *&c.* all ſorts of Water, that Heaven and Earth afford; all Minerals, all ſorts of Dung and Piſs; Serpents, Toads, Spiders; in fine, there is nothing in the Univerſe, but what is the Gibblets of the *Pharmacopœa*, or Phyſick Warehouſe.

4. Every Remedy ought to relate to a Diſeaſe; wherefore as the number

number of Remedies are indefinite, ſo Diſeaſes ſhould be proportionable in number; and what ſtrange Creature would a man appear, were he to be ſubject to more thouſands of Diſeaſes, than a Phyſicians head can be ſtuft with: A Monkey having caught a Louce, ſhould he bring a Chain to tye his Legs, a Hatchet, a Saw, a Knife, a Mallet, and twenty Inſtruments more to cut off his Head, it would ſeem a very unuſual farce; but far more ridiculous is it, to ſee a Phyſician muſter up all, what Heaven and Earth contains, to reſiſt and expell thoſe few morbific cauſes, that occaſion all the Diſeaſes of man. And the Apothecary ſhould he in obedience to the Phyſicians order, or in complaiſance to his immenſurable folly, provide himſelf with all the materials, his moſt elaborate Diſpenſatory directs, his Shop would no more be capable to contain them, than a Pill-box could an Elephant.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Expressing the Original, and first building of the Physick Warehouse.

THE rambling mode among many Cities, that are honoured with a combined fardle of Physicians, to compile and divulge a Dispensatory, is also imitated by me, that if from the number of Simples and Compounds, wet and dry, hard and soft, boil'd and roasted, prepostrous and inconsuous, superfluous, loathsom, and inconsistent mixtures, measure is to be taken of its Excellency and preheminence beyond others, you are to concede the Laurel to that *Pharmacopœa* (or rather deformed Copy of Medicines) which I once in a Discourse, out of meer Compliment and Raillery, did aver to be the best: but if to a necessary

only, and ſelect number of Simp
ples, and their agreeable and ra
tional Compoſitions, a reference
muſt be had of their worth an
validity, it is to be eſteemed th
worſt of the worſt *Pharmacopœa*
extant. And if the folly of men
that would appear to the Worl
Viri graves, docti, and wonderful
experienced, will make you laugh
you may burſt with the Hiſto
of their Phyſick Cookery.

2. Theſe Velvet Flatcaps bein
ſquatted down within their Magi
Circle, the *Urſus Major* ſpews a
harangue to the Cubs about hi
Since the Supreme Authority over t
Lives and Deaths of men is devol
upon us from all Antiquity, and th
by Cuſtom and Example of their F
thers their Children do grow up to
ſame ſubjection to our power, and
doubted Faith of our infallible Abilit
it's our duty to expreſs our care,
chalking down ſuch ſimplicities,
compound Medicines, and immut
Laws of their Preparations, that

&

give a sufficient employ to Apothecaries, by the multiplicity and numbers of Waters, Earths, Stones, and other Minerals, Vegetables, and Animals, to amuse their Understandings; and by their mysterious mortarisations, sistations, and most senseless jumblations of them together, may astonish and amaze these our Servitors, who lapsing into an admiring trance of our indefatigable Studies of Infinities, will discourage them from undertaking upon our Profession, and detain them in a most ignorant slavery to us. This propagated by them among the Commonalty, and thence descending to all subsequent Generations, exalts us above the Heathen Deities, and establishes unto us a perpetual Empire over the Beings of Mankind. Let then our first decree impower eight Commissioners under the Age of one hundred, who by their long Travels through all the Saxon Angles, *and* Norman Coun*ties, and great forgetful Readings of* Arabian Authors, *shall accumulate, what ever can be heard of, thought, or understood of all Physical Bodies, sim-*

ple or compound, having vertue to kill, to cure, to mend, to destroy, to heat, to cool, to wet and to dry all sorts of Temperaments.

3. The *octogenerary* Legats bringing into the *Conclave* their Laps full of Materials, extracted out of *Mesues*, *Avenzoar*, and what could be pick'd out of the rest of those *Barbarian*, unpolish'd, superstitious, and incredibly ignorant *Arabian* (or rather mad rabious) Impostors, are approved and ordained to be digested into those orders and forms you see in their *Dispens.* with a Proclamation made, that if any body has any thing more to be added to this indigested mole, he may be heard, and accommodated to his Satisfaction. There were very few but thought, that he that did not contribute some Medicine or other, it would derogate from his Experience, or Capacity; therefore every man brought in his Grannum's Medicine. One would be admitted for his Oyntment, when

wherewith his Grandsire of blessed Fame infallibly cured Corns, the other for an Ague-frighter, the third for a Powder of the Countess of *K.* brought out of *Gascony*; a fourth, for a Powder to cure the bite of a mad Dog, the fifth for an unaccountable Electuary, wherewith a great King in the days of old cured all Poisons; another too much addicted to the water of Life, thought the whole work would be imperfect, if that incomparable *Lille Bolera* Spirit (*Usq;*) were left out. In fine, here is a rude ill shaped big-bellied mass moulded together, and to add lustre to it, it's declared to be *communi opera adornata*; to their eternal shame be it spoken. These Circulators *Alchoran* being thus couch'd, and put into a Parchmin frame, Allegiance and Supremacy is to be conjured to it by their *dextra*, to be kept sacred, and not to be deviated from neither by themselves, nor their servitors; so help them *Mammon*.

This is the original of their great Fabrick in gross, which hereafter I will give you in retail.

CHAP. XII.

Presenting a taste of Physick Cookery.

1. THE *Octogenerary* Spaniels apply themselves to the lapping of all sorts of Waters, and by their Palat surprisingly discerning, are capable to distinguish an hundred sorts of Waters, which are to be alphabetically ranged in the front, to be reserved until any of these *Lap-landers* shall have occasion, to prescribe this, or the like Julep.

℞ *Aq. Endiv. Cichor. Borrag. a.* ℥iij *Aq. Nymph. Lactuc. a.* ℥ij. *Syr. Violar.* ℥ij. *vel* ℥ij ß. *m. f. Julap.*

Sumat haustum urgente siti.

2. This

§ 2. This Julep consisting of six simple Waters, and prescribed posiby by six silly Conclave-Doctors, in consult (for every one will put in his water) to contemperate the heat of a Fever, is exactly parallel with the following prescript of Cookery.

§ 3. Suppose a Conference of six Cooks for making a good *Soupe*, whose order is, to take of Thames-water fetch'd from *Hammersmith*, of Lambs-Conduit-water, of New-River-water, and of *Hide-park-water*, of each one quart; of Well-water, and Rain-water from *Hamstead*, (where the Air is clear, and not smoaky) of each one pint, *&c.* one might very well imagine these Cooks broke loose out of *Bedlam*, to meet about their *Soupe*, or at least, their Superstitious Criticism exceeded the greatest folly of men in their choice of *Hammersmith-water*, lest being too near the disimbogue of the Thames, it might conceal some brackishness, derived

from the nearneſs of commerce with the Sea. And that from the compound of many various waters might reſult ſuch an occult Excellency as ſhould contribute an agreeableneſs extraordinary, is a notion ſo exactly ſquare with our Phyſick-men, expecting from the jumble of thoſe waters, what was not in the power of any one of them being ſingle; though in reality the difference, if any may be conceived, is leſs between them than between *Thames--water* and *Hide-park-water*.

4. The diſtilling thoſe Waters from Herbs, growing in a good ſoil and healthful Air, and gathered at the New of the Moon, moving through a good Sign, two or three hours, preciſely after Sun-riſing, is perhaps a piece of Nonſenſe, ſurpaſſing the crazie Conceptions of thoſe Water-Cooks.

Nothing is more commonly and daily preſcribed by moſt Phyſicians in Fevers, than ſuch ſorts of Julepſ

ps, interchanging thoſe Waters
s variouſly, as Ringers do *Bow-*
ells; and yet nothing is more cer-
in, then that River-water being
nce diſtilled, doth equallize, if not
rmount any of them, either for
Vehicle, or Contemperation;
ven thin Grewel (to avoid the
ouble of diſtillation) made of
Dat meal or Perl-barley, may make
n equal poize with either of them.
nd here may be moved a queſti-
n, a rich Patient rewarding ſix
hyſicians with ſix Guineas, for
nſulting about ſix ſimple Wa-
rs, whether he be the greater
ol, according to the old ſaying,
Fool and his Money, &c. or the
octors the greater Knaves?

5. Puſillanimity, and fear of
eath, being oft the effects of a
iminution, and Subverſion of the
nimal Spirits in great Diſeaſes,
ay influence the wiſeſt of men,
reach out their hands to a Sha-
w of any thing, that bears the
ſemblance of help, and for that

reaſon his ſurpaſſing profuſion to a Phyſician, may be cenſured rather a ſurprize upon his Underſtanding. A Phyſician on the other hand, excuſes his acceptance of immoderate Fees, by the vulgar Saying, *That nothing is freer than a Gift*; however it's left to your Judgment, whether his ſlighting of a Patient by negligent Preſcriptions, ſhort and ſeldom Attendance, doth not put an Extorſion upon him in the exchange of his reaſonable Gratuites into extravagant Rewards.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

Setting forth the wonderful Charity of Physicians.

1. BUT to come nearer home, I must represent a Scheme to you of the Candor and physical Conscience, Honesty or Generosity, or what else it may be termed of six Physicians, who they are, and of what quality, where and when to be found, you may be informed by the perusal of their printed Advertisement, very industriously distributed among most Coffee-houses, and Street-walkers, by some of themselves, and Porters thereunto authorized. Behold then the true Copy. *viz. Advertisement. The Physicians of the Colledge, that us'd to consult twice a Week, for the benefit of the sick, at the Consultation-house, at the* Carv. Ang. *and* Cr. *in* Kingst. *near* Gld-hall, *meet now four*

four times a Week; *and therefore give publick notice*, *That on* Mondays, Wedneſdays, Thurſdays, *and* Fridays, *from two in the Afternoon till Six, they may be adviſed with by the known poor, and meaner Families for nothing*; *and that the Expectations and Demands from the middle Rank, ſhall be moderate: but as for the Rich, and Noble, Liberality is inſeparable from their Quality and Breeding.* Have you any work for a Cooper? Here lives a Wyer-drawer. To the beſt of my remembrance, I have met with ſome Doctors Bills, *viz. Trigs, Tetramagogons, Fletchers, Nendicks, &c.* which have been more ample and ſignificant, giving a Catalogue, of what Diſeaſes they pretend to cure, as *principaliter*, Pox not always got by Women, Meagrim, Gout, Stone, *principaliter*, Scurvey, *&c.* Further they advertiſe you, they are to be ſpoken with every day, from ſeven in the Morning, until ſix at Night, a ſign they are much more induſtrious, than thoſe worthy Gentle-

Gentlemen, who ſeem to keep ho-
y the *Saturday*, and not to labour,
neither they, nor their Aſs, nor
heir Ox; but what ſhall the
nown poor, and meaner Fami-
es do, or where ſhall they apply
hemſelves, that fall ſick on *Satur-*
ays? And what will the Doctors
o for Money to buy a Sheeps-head
or the *Sunday*? though notwith-
anding I preſume, the Rich and
he Noble ſhall be very welcome
n *Saturdays*, and *Tueſdays* too.
nd ſuppoſe, a man is Noble,
nd not Rich, there I humbly con-
ive, Liberality is ſeparable from
is Quality and Breeding; whi-
ner will you ſend him, *ad Infer-*
um? But ſet the caſe, a man is
oth Rich and Noble, he will
oſſibly choſe too ſend for a Noble
Doctor, or a rich Coach-Doctor,
nd not give himſelf the trouble
hunt for a Peripatetick Doctor
ven miles off; neither are there
any Noble men within the Pre-
incts of their Dioceſs. They ſay

the

the known poor, How ſhall they know any man to be poor? There is none poor, but the poor Devill, he ſhall have advice *Gratis*. For nothing! a very proportionable Reward, for nothing but Advice: *ex nihilo nihil fit*; but I hope the meaner Families, and the poor ſhall pay for their Medicines; wherein it's preſumed, Mr. Doctor will find their Account. After all here is a plain Contradiction, to pretend to give Advice for nothing and to ſet up the ſign of an *Angel* and *Crown*, *hoc eſt*, an Angel is expected from the meaner Families a Crown from the poor, and what you pleaſe above a Guinea, from the Rich and Noble, beſides paying the reckoning; *Item*, for Cordial Powders, for Juleps, for Canvas, Galloon, Thred and Silk, by ly pieces, and ſewing of your Sleeves. Indeed, I think, the Gentlemen Doctors are outdone by the Car-men-Doctors, who generally are to be found at the ſign of the *blew Ball*.

2. Bu

2. But in plain terms, these sort of Physick Bills, both of the one and the other, are *termini convertibiles* of *M-----bancking*. Well, but there must be some extraordinary Witchcraft, or alluring bait, in proclaiming themselves Physicians of the *Colledge*, as if *Hippocrates*, *Galen*, *Celsus*, and a thousand more eminent men, (that would scorn to be of a *Colledge*) had been no Physicians. But what Colledge do they pretend to be of; of *Paris*, of *Amsterdam*, of *Sion Colledge*, or of *Obediah's Colledges*, no, they stile themselves Physicians of the Colledge κατ' ἐξοχὴν, as if there were no other *Innuendo*, or Colledge, but that of *Nova Porta*. But who are the Members? *Imprimis*, a French Doctor, a Low-dutch Doctor, a High-dutch Doctor, and few high and low English Doctors, a pretty parcel of Collegues, and a very worthy Combination. Methinks I could fansie six Doctors in a Consultation Room, each sentinel'd at a Win-

a Window, to look out ſharp for a Patient; by *Gar*, cries the French Doctor, me ſee a Patient coming,, whereunto in a *Chorus*, they joyfully eccho, *Roaſt meat.* But what is he? *He be a very fin Gentliman*, but he hath a blew Apron on replys Monſieur; he may be an Aldermans fellow for all that, ſaith another. The Patient enters with a low *Reverance*, and a *Tres humbel ſerviture Monſure*; the French Doctor embraces him with a Repartee, *Monſieur je ſuis ravi de l'hon neur d' eſtre capable de vous ſervir*, What's your Complaint, you can ſpeak French? P. *Parbleu*, my Diſeaſe *do's*. *Dr.* You got *de Franche Pock* then? *pouvre homme*! P. I forgot to ſay my Prayers on a *Saturday* Morning, at Night I was pick'd up by a Gentlewoman, dreſſed much *A la-mode*, I conducted her to a Tavern, ſhe made me drunk, gave me the Pox, and pick'd my Pocket of all my weeks Wages. *Dr.* Ho! *Pauvre Enſant*, we cure you in a little

little time, you pay us ten pound. P. Good Sir, I am a poor Weaver, I have a Wife and six Children, I never wrought at a French Loom before, a curſed Trammel, I am an Object of Charity, ſuch as your Biſls point at, and I humbly beg your *Miſericorde*. Dr. *Jereuie, perdons les miſerables*, you can get de Money to be drunk in Sack, de half Crown for de Whore, and no largent for de Phyſician. *Peſte! point d' argent, point de Suiſſe*; no Money, no Cure. P. I will turn my Wife and Children to the Pariſh, and ſell my Looms to ſatisfie the Charity of Phyſicians, I perceive none but Fools and Beggars dye of my Diſtemper. Dr. *Courage* then, our French Galen Doctor *Moliere* in his *non pareil* Treatiſe of *le malade imaginaire* gives moſt admirable Directions, dat are much *a propos* in dis caſe. He ſay dus; *mais ſi maladia opiniatria, non vult ſe guarire, quid illi facere?* In Engliſh, but if the Diſeaſe prove ſtubborn,

(as

(as the Pox uſually) and will no
cure it ſelf, what is to be done
He reſolves *Cliſterium donare, poſte*
ſegnare, enſuita purgare ; that is, giv
a Gliſter, afterwards bleed, an
then next purge. Dis is our Me
thod of Phyſick in *France* for al
Diſeaſes, and eſpecially for d
pocky one ; and you know, m
moſt worthy Collegues, de Frenc
Phyſicians be reputed de beſt in d
Vorld for de Franche Pock, it
our Country Diſeaſe, and muc
more common with us than c
Scurvy in *England*. Now *Meſſieurs*
beg de pardon for ſpeaking firſt an
laſt, from de begin of de Conſu
to de end, it is de Prerogative
French Phyſicians, who can ſpeak
and not tinck, (*ſavii in bocca, paz*
in teſta) others can only think an
not ſpeak. The Low-dutch-docto
Com hier Shentilman, laet me ſier
Sacr---t dat is de *Spaeniſh pocken, da*
moet you vor betalen one honderd Ric
daelders min heer. The High-dutc
doctor, *Das dich der thonder ſleet, a*

Bar

arnheyter hat das Napels zeer, der veivel, las er bezalen. The Low-nglish Doctor, *Clariſſimi Domini,* his is a true Object of Charity, known poor man by his Apron, e ſhall pay nothing for Advice; t him pay ſeven pound to the pothecary for his Medicines. So ere will come to each Doctor venty Shillings, and twenty Shil-ngs to the Apothecary, for his *ercurius dulcis* and *Guaiacum*; for ouſe-rent, firing, and other de-ements; in concluſion, the Apo-ecary has the moſt Charity. Miſerable Wretch that I am, be ſtruck at once with the Di-aſes of all Nations, the *French* nd the *Spaniſh* Pox, and the Evil *Naples*; curſed petty-coat, worſe an *Pandoras* Box, ſteeming a poy-n enough to infect a whole Na-on. A pox upon all your Ban-r, I will throw my ſelf on the ublick Charity of the Lock, and reſent the Surgeon with forty illings, the remainder of my Looms:

Looms : and *from the Charity* D*octors*, and the *paupers of Proctern good Lord deliver us.*

3. A Shoomaker, one of th meaner Families theſe Mounſ Doctors ſeem to point at, being di ſirous to be conducted by a Frien to an honeſt and charitable Ph ſician, arrived at the door of on againſt whom he immediate made this Objection ; that t'oth day upon a viſit made to his Wi the Doctor had after a momen retard preſcribed a Glyſter of Mi and Suggar, and at his *exit* h had preſented him with an h Guinea Fee, with an humble b ſeech, that his Worſhip wou have the goodneſs to return ne Morning, which he did not ; a therefore imagining, that wh he gave him his Fee the day b fore, the Doctors Eye was fi upon his Coach and Horſes ; was a plain *Innuendo*, that the t Shillings and nine pence did n anſwer his Grandeur, he was

ſolv

lved to fetch him again with a romiſe of a ſtronger Reward, hich at their parting was two alf Guineas, the one being inended for the Doctor, and the her for the Horſes; but he found, at the Horſe-doctor had plunged is Patient into a worſe ſtate, and r that reaſon would be handed another, that was no Horſe-octor, where the door being open, ey entred into the Parlor, and ere perceived the Doctor dead, nd nail'd up in his Coffin. Howver his friend would needs by ſating the Phyſician with a knock r two at his Coffin, ask his reolves aloud upon two queries. What ſhall the Shoomakers Wife ke? The Doctor ſaid nothing. What will your Doctorſhip have r your Advice? The Doctor ſaid othing. Then nothing ſhe ſhall ke replys the Shoomaker, and I ank you for nothing; and there no C-- Doctor honeſt and chaitable, but when he is dead. I will

will not aver the truth of this R
lation, but I will avow, there
nothing more true than the Mor
Wolves charitably helping She
out of a Ditch, or Cats releaſi
Rats out of a Trap, ought to
recorded among the Legends
Wonders.

3. *Treves de raillerie.* The affi
ty of the Subject, revives my M
mory with a noted Coach-Docto
Avarice, extorting five Guin
from a Noble Patient (whoſe l
berality was inſeparable, *&c.* ter
tackt not long ſince to ſome pri
ed Mandatory Letters) for f
grains of *Hues*'s Powder; a p
tended correction of a *Turbith*
neral, or at beſt an ordinary *ſ*
precipitate; but an ill hour ſcrat
him, when upon a ſurpriſe in
formation of an adulterine *fæt*
he was obliged with his Breec
at's heels to blind the Eyes of a M
cers Nurſe with three Jacobuſſes.

b

5.

5. It was Charity in another Coach-physician, and *quondam* School-master, at an Assise Court of Judicature, testimonially to clear a Gentlewoman of the dismanling her Husband; but he proved a very suspicious Evidence afterwards in marrying of her: In my Opinion the Credit of such a Witness ought to be exactly poized in another affair of the greatest Importance.

6. He that entrusts a Banker with his Estate, if he endeavours a fraud, the Law puts the Creditor in a Condition to retrieve it; but in making a Physician a Feoffee in trust of your Life, as all People by Custom and Example usually do; if he cheats you of it clandestinly, both you and your Heirs are defeated of all juridical Satisfaction, as *Moliere* doth between jest and earnest intimate in his *Jargon* Description of the Power, Authority, and Priviledges granted to a Physician in his *Diploma*,

in

in the comical Tract above men-
tioned, *viz. Ego cum iſto boneto venee-*
rabili & docto, dono tibi & conced
virtutem & puiſſantiam, medicandi
purgandi, ſeignandi, pereandi, taillan
di, coupandi, & occidendi impune pe
totam Terram. In effect, a Phyſici
an is as much Maſter of your Life
as any Prince in the Univerſe o
the Eſtate of his Subjects. Th
hotter Climates are ſufficientl
pregnant of Examples, where th
Medico is made the chief machin
by his occult Medicines, to tran
fer great Perſonages into anothe
Orb; he beſt knows how to lacke
and lay a Verniſh over thoſe dir
ful ſurvening Convulſions, Synco
pees, Dyſenteries, and lingring Fe
vers, by charging them on Fe
mentations of dormant Humor
malicious Lunations, and Inten
peratures of the Seaſons. Inſtanc
of this ſort of Practice are num
rous, of Ancient, and freſher dat
In the Life of *Luis* the Eleventh
Meſeray records the King of *Arr*
go

von's eldest Son posted to his Tomb by a *Bolus*, given him by his Physician, whom his Mother-in-Law, upon some difference between them, had by a very tempting Fee imbark'd in that design. *Cæsar Borgia* owed the Execution of his chiefest Exploits of this Nature to a Physician, that was his Confident; but History* doth furnish such an abundance of poisonous Atchievements by Physicians, that it's needless to charge this small Tract with their recital.

* Consult the Minutes of the Court for Poysoners of *Paris*.

CHAP. XIV.

Relating a moſt ſignal Examp
of a knaviſh Phyſician, with a
Innuendo, *that abundance of th*
Profeſſion are of the very ſam
ſtamp.

1. IN the preceding Diſcourſe i
avowed, that the fond co
cern for Life, and ſenſeleſs cred
lity of an umbragious aſſiſtanc
throw a man oft into a Precipi
of a certain Death, attended wi
ſcorn and contempt of his Jud
ment, by faſtning his hopes up
ſome brazen Phyſician or othe
an inſtance whereof we have t
more remarkable, as verified i
Perſon the moſt *Rusé* and *tres-ad*
Prince of his time, *Luis* the E
venth King of *France*; and the re
ing of that paſſage not being
aſtoniſhing, than it is common

Perſ

Persons of the highest degree, and consummated Accomplishments, puts an obligation upon me to transfer it hither. The continuated embaras of mind in reducing a most disordered People to tranquillity, had at length by sympathy rendred his Body very crazy, which gave his Physicians frequent occasions for Consultation.

2. *Jaques Cottier* a *Burgundian*, to make his marks to bear in the absence of the other two (whereof the one was a *Scots* Physician, taken after the battel of *Nancy*, wherein the Duke of *Burgundy* was killed, and was retained by *Louys* for his famed Honesty and Learning; the other was *Draconis Beaucaire*, Professor and Chancellor of the University of *Montpelier*) perceiving the Kings fear of death, and his sollicitousness for recovery, had extorted this question from him, whether he could cure him? *Cottier*, a man of little Learning, and elevated to this high post in Phy-

ſick, by the Favour and Recommendation of the Duke of *Savoy*, anſwered him yes, provided he would ſolely intruſt him; and in doing ſo he would do much better, in regard the other Phyſicians did not know his temperament ſo well as he; for as to him, ever ſince he had been in his Service, he had ſtudied nothing, but to know his Conſtitution, and that the others did not much regard that, and did not acquit themſelves of their duty; minding nothing but to enrich themſelves, deſiring the King not to reveal to the others the advice which he gave him. But as to himſelf, that he would be conſtantly near his Perſon, ſearching by induſtrious Readings, at the hours of his leiſure, among the Ancient Authors, Remedies for his Sickneſs. And the more he thought on his Diſeaſe, the more difficulty he found to cure it. Alſo that he had ſucceſsfully ſerved the King ſeveral times, and that without him he had

had not been alive, for as much as the other Physicians had oft order'd him Purges, and other strong and violent Medicines, and that he alone had privately corrected their Prescriptions. He did further persuade him, to command that no body should come into his Chamber hence forward, without the leave of the foresaid *Cottier*, and by this means did secure the Government of the Kings Person to himself.

3. And to insinuate better thence forward into the Kings Favour, he did confederate himself with *Olivier le Dain* his Barber, but a man very ignorant, though the King was much advised by him. This Barber confirmed the King in what the Physician had told him, and by the same means he put the Apothecary in ordinary in disfavour, having reported to the King, that he never had good Drugs, whereby he was cashier'd with a great deal of disgrace. Saith *Luis*

Guion (from whom, and *Jean de Serres* this Relation is extracted) one may eaſily ſee how Princes very often are ſubject to be deceived by falſe Reports.

4. The King grew ſo ſhagrin, that when they had brought little Lyons from *Africa*, which he had expreſly ſent for, he would never ſee them. One day among the reſt the King was peeviſh, and took a fanſie to diſcharge one that waited upon him in his Chamber, becauſe he had given him warm Ptiſan to drink, and ſaid angerly, that he did not only diſcharge him, but all the Officers of his Houſe. And *Jaques Cottier*, who was there preſent, told him, I know very well *Sire*, that you underſtand I ſhall be comprehended among them, but I do aſſure you, ſwearing a great Oath, that after I am gone, you will not live eight days, and this will be found true. The King was ſo frightned with the words of this man, that from thence forward he

put

out all, both his Perſon, and his Kingdom, and all that he had, into the Power of the ſaid Phyſician, and would no more ſee, neither his Children, nor Wife, to which his Phyſician had contributed very much.

5. A great Gentleman of *Campaigne*, who was called *Cortenay*, had committed two Murders, coming to Court to procure a Pardon, obtained it by the Interceſſions this Phyſician made to the King. The Chancellor then having refuſed to ſeal this Pardon, being granted againſt all Equity; which being come to the Kings knowledge, cauſed the Seals to be brought to him, and made the Phyſician *Cottier* Lord Keeper of the Seals, and the Chancellor was ſent home with a great deal of diſgrace.

6. It hapned, that for ten or twelve days this new Chancellor received but little money by the Seals, whereof he made his Complaint to the King, who was ſick,

that he got nothing, in regard he never ſtir'd from him, and that he uſed to get a great deal of money by Conſultations and Viſits he made to the ſick, before he was confined to be always near him; and that he pray'd him to take notice of that, and of his Merits. This King who believed that his Life did entirely depend upon this Physician, fearing that he would abandon him, made his Privy Purſe (*Threſorier de l'eſpargne*) give him in ready money fifty four thouſand Crowns, (which in thoſe days was as much as ſix or ſeven hundred thouſand Crowns now) and ſhould have had much more if more had been found in his Coffers, for looking after him only five Months. *Mezeray*, as I remember, agrees in the ſame Sum of Money. Moreover, he cauſed to be given unto his Nephew the Biſhoprick of *Amiens*, and all his Friends and Relations were provided with brave and great Eſtates

ſuci

such as he liked best. The King being sick, let him do what he would, and durst not contradict him in any wise.

7. The King grew so thin and dried up, that he seemed to be rather a Skeleton, than a man, and all through the ignorance of this Physician; for his dry Melancholy Body ought to have been moistned, and moderately warmed by Nourishment, as well as Medicines; and whereas he usually ask'd for Wine, and boild Capon, this wretched Physician would never allow him any, though nevertheless very proper for his Health. *Mezeray* tells you, that by his Physicians advice, he used to be bathed in Childrens Blood to sweeten his Humors. *Cottier* at last prescribed him strong Perfumes to smoak his Cloaths and Hair, which being used very often, threw the King into Convulsions and Swoonings. But sometime before, his fears of Death increasing, moved him to

take hold of another Remedy a
deceitful and vain as his uſing
(as *De Serres* ſtiles him) an odi
ous impudent audacious Phyſiciam
much like moſt other pretended
Doctors. One *Sieur Lavardin* perr
ceiving the King was gulled ou
of his Life, was reſolved at any
rate to ſee him, and told the Phy
ſician, the King ought to be con
feſſed, and to receive the Holy Sa
crament, and that he knew him t
be near his end. But the Phyſic
an told him, that he knew that a
well as another, and that ther
was danger to ſpeak to him of i
in regard he had been afraid o
Death this half year, and that
he were ſpoken to about thoſe ma
ters, he would certainly dye o
fear. Nevertheleſs *Lavardin* ſpok
aloud to the King, that if he woul
be cured, he ought to make h
Confeſſion every week, and receiv
the Holy Sacrament of the Alta
and that his Father being an hur
dred years old, and ſickly, had r

ceive

ceived his Health by that means. The King being perſwaded, ſaid, that he did agree to it, provided it was through a certain religious Frier, named brother *Philip*, ancient, and of a good Life, and who was noiſed to be Learned, and was Monk of the Abby of Saint *Martin*. He being arrived, in confeſſing of him did remonſtrate to him, he ought to ask pardon for all the Murders and Ravages which he had cauſed to be committed during his Life; and adviſed him, as far as was poſſible, to make recompence, where it could be done. Among other things, that thoſe of the *Franche conté* complained, tho' they were almoſt all reduced to his Obedience, nevertheleſs his Soulliers committed the moſt deteſtable Inſolencies, that could be imagined; remonſtrating unto him, that if God had ſpoken to his good Servant *David*, that he ſhould never inhabit that glorious Temple, which he would build to his Dedi-

cation,

cation, becauſe he had ſhed ſo much human blood by his Wars, and caused innumerable Acts of Hoſtility to be done; that God would therefore in this manner withdraw himſelf from the Holy Sacrament, which he would adminiſter unto him, and condemn him to Damnation; wherefore he ought to cauſe his men to ceaſe uſing any more ſuch ways, and to reſtore the Taxes of the Kingdom to the ſame ſtate he found them, for the People were extreamly impoverish'd, and the moſt part of them dead through want. He anſwer'd, he was ſo far from repenting of thoſe Ravagements and Saccages done in *Burgundy*, that he was extreamly ſorry, all the Land of the Duke of *Burgundy* was not in the ſame Eſtate; and as for the Taxes and Subſidies which he had impoſed on the People, as ſoon as he was cured of his Diſtemper (not elſe) that he would take them off; nothing elſe could be got

got from him. Wherefore seeing his Obstinacy, for fear he should dye without Confession, and without having taken the Holy Sacrament, they prayed the good religious Frier to give him Absolution, and the Communion, which he did. (But I do not read, that he greased his Temples to make him slip easily through Purgatory.) Afterwards they gave him some small matter to eat, but he could not, by reason of a great stink, he said, which rose from his Body to his Brain; therefore he commanded they should smoak him with Perfumes, which they did a great while, and he gave up the Ghost in receiving of them; and behold (saith *Guion*) how he dyed smoakt all over like an old Fox.

8. His Physician *Jaques Cottier*, after the death of the King, retired to his House, enrich'd with a yearly Revenue of five and twenty thousand Livers, the value of which was more at that time, than

than now thirteen or fourteen thouſand pounds Sterling. It was certified by the return of the accounts of the Treaſurers *de l'Eſpargne*, that he had received from them fourſcore and eighteen thouſand Crowns.

9. *Charles* the Eighth, the ſuppoſed Son of the forementioned King, (for ſaith *Mezeray*, moſt People did ſuſpect that he was ſuppoſitious) cauſed him to be proſecuted, to make Reſtitution of his Eſtate, as ariſing from Gifts exceſſive, and paſſing all Reaſon. But the King being buſied in making ready for his Journey to *Naples*, and in raiſing of Money, *Cottier* gave him fifty thouſand Crowns as Money lent, and ſo they let fall the Proſecution againſt him. His Conſort the Barber, *Olivier* above ſpoken of, was hanged for Murther.

10. The conſequence of the preceding Relation will incline an ſound Judgment to theſe Conceſſi-

on

ons. 1. That Princes, and other great Persons are not seldom served with the worst of Physicians, and that excessive Liberalities do not add so much vigour to their Care or Diligence, as growth to their Avarice; and its insatiability doth commonly draw a Disease into its greatest length; and so a string too far extended frequently breaking, unawares Death may be ushered in, and prove the purchase of transcendent Fees. 2. That the monstrous fame of the greatest Physicians is a chain of favourable, though erroneous Reports, link'd from the Beggar to the Gentleman, and thence to the Prince. 3. That Priests or Jesuits, and Physicians uniting, have a most puissant ascendent on the faculties of the Soul and Body of the sick (whether they be the most illustrious, most noble, honourable, or ignoble) and thence deriving a despotick command over their Estates, Secrets, and Lives, are formed into most exquisite

Tools,

Tools, to acquire, propagate, and
eſtabliſh unto his Popiſh Holineſs
an univerſal Empire over Chri-
ſtendom; who, to add a greater
energy to theſe Organs, has mar-
ſhall'd both the one and the other,
throughout all *Italy*, into ſeparate
Colledges of Jeſuits and Phyſici-
ans, knowing that *vis unita eſt for-
tior*. Behold then an inſtance of
thoſe two influences, how admira-
bly they conſpire into one effect.
The Emperor *Charles* the Fifth,
for over-matching *Francis* the Firſt,
was by the pious Arguments of
a Frenchefied Jeſuit, authorized
thereunto by his balancing Holi-
neſs, perſwaded to quit his Throne
for to enter into a Monaſtery;
whence the Rays of his declining
Glory ſtill continuing a warmth
in the Affections of his *Spaniſh* Sub-
jects, had kindled a moſt fervent
deſire of having their Prince re-
ſtored; but in prevention of this,
to accelerate his courſe below their
Horizon, the Jeſuit Confeſſor re-

double

doubles his macerating penance of *Vigilies*, *Ave Mary* Lectures, and other Caſtigations. The Convent Phyſician ſubſtracts from his Diet, and depauperates his dryed Limbs by Purgations; ſo that by the Harmony of theſe two State Inſtruments the moſt potent Monarch, and wiſeſt Prince of that Century was very curſorily reduced to a *materia prima*. This was *un trait achevé de la politique*. *Adrian* the Emperor, as relateth *Peter Meſſias*, was by his Phyſicians, whereof he had many, adviſed not to eat or drink, and being famiſh'd to death, dyed with the Expreſſion of a common ſaying in his Mouth, *Turba Medicorum interfecit Regem*, that is, a crowdof Phyſicians have kill'd the King.

CHAP.

CHAP. XV.

Of the ſecure and juſtifiable tan- tamount ways of poyſoning an deſtroying.

MOre are the ways that lea to the Gibbet, than to th Church; the antiquated venefic Methods are render'd obſolete, b the refined Invention of Circulat on, through which bare-fac'd, an by the light of the Sun, the ſan end is attained, as juſtifiable b innocency of the Medicines, as i niſterly impoſed on the inadvert zed populace. Suppoſe an eld Brother decumbent of a continu Fever; a doſe or two of *Extractu Rudii*; (a Medicine in repu among Doctors and Patients) a viſed under the Hand and Seal a gray-bearded Phyſician, ſmar ly encouraged by *Aurum portabi* in very few days anſwers the E

peſt

ctation of the younger Brother, aliciously aspiring to the Succes-n of the first born. What pre-nce hath the Law, the Kindred, clamor of the World against e Physician, or his Medicine, nich in this case, and several hers, doth as seldom miss, as e most celebrated Poyson? Bleed-gs administred long after the first idling of a Fever of the same nd, do as commonly give the al blow to the succumbing Spi-s, without danger of a repartee m the Standers by. A Wo-an reduced to long weakness rough continuance of opiniatre sterick Fits, by the swallowing wn of a strong purgative, though a very small dose, especially if th Repetitions, is infallibly ha-ned to her Tomb; in which rticular it is in the power of *Medico*, to oblige the Husband, Father in lesning his charge, thout hazard of Reputation, or ecessity of giving an account to his

his Collegues, or the World,, ſuch Practice: for what in Phyſician through ignorance,, error in Judgment, and in the tients and Nurſes, or Attenda by reaſon of neglect, may exte ate the Crime, or hide the mis tune, is in the power of the I ctor to act intentionally, and w fully, (when ſufficiently gratifie and yet remain ſecure under Pretences forementioned. To ſtance all the modes of giving tients their diſpatches, would compiling a great Volume, therefore conclude it ſufficient have given you juſt before t general caution, to which Pa culars may eaſily be reduced.

CHA

CHAP. XVI.

e preceding Discourses being in-ermixt with various Digressi-ons, to prevent your too tedious amusement on the same Sub-ject, I proceed to examine the invalidity of the great number of simple Waters, which conse-quently will serve for Tools of doing nothing, and therefore are proper means to be used by the Art of Expectation.

THE distill'd Waters of *Borrage*, *Bugloss*, *Endive*, *Cichory*, *Den-on*, *Porslain*, *Lettuce*, and the like, aste, smell, and their other sup-ed qualities, do little or nothing eed those of River water distil-, and operate less in cooling, iftning, and other requisites, n this last Element. And a ysician is in nothing more de-ceived,

ceived, or impoſes more gro
on his Patients, than in preſcrib
the diſtilled Waters of *Oaken b*
Horſtails, *Plantain*, *Shepherds pu*
Milfoil, *knot Graſs*, &c. for adſtr
on and repulſion, that quality
ing chiefly reſident in their te
ſtrial parts, which never aſce
ing ſo high as the Alembic h
cannot be thought to paſs by
ſtillation; wherefore the Pre
ber is extreamly blameable for
error of Judgment, in not pre
ring the decoction of thoſe ſim
whereby their aſtringent qual
are apparently to the taſte, c
municated to the Liquor, in a
gree as high or low as anſ
the proportion of the Ingredi
The ſame error is committe
the diſtillation of *Comfrey*, *Mal*
Marſhmallows, *Snails*, *Muſcels*, *E*
worms, and of all others, w
chief effects are performed
lenifying ſmoothing mucilage,
can no other way be extra
than by expreſſion, or decoct

wi

whereas the weight of these mu-
ous Particles is an undoubted ob-
acle to their rising so high as the
Alembic. Can any thing be more
idiculous, than to distill *Nettles*,
round *Ivy*, *Fumitory*, *Agrimony*, or
peedwel, whose superfluous insipid
hlegm is only collected in drops,
serve for no other use, than to
ll up glasses, that are to be empti-
d at the next return of the spring
nto the Canels? One ounce of the
uyce of *Nettles* will in vertue over-
ower a gallon of the distilled wa-
r; a decoction or expression of
round *Ivy*, or *Fumitory*, in the quan-
ty of a spoonful, contains more
the specific, than a Rundlet of
heir distilled moisture. *Poppy* wa-
r may justly be rejected, where
ne drop of Syrup of *Poppy* is en-
ch'd with more vertue, than a
int of the distill'd Liquor. The
eobstruent endowments of all bit-
r Herbs, as *Wormwood*, *Succory*,
llicampane, *Hoarhound*, and *German-*
r, remain in the bottom of the
Still,

Still, whilſt the Liquor that's ſe
parated from them, is ſcarce goo
enough to waſh hands. *Sorrel*, *Le*
mon, *Citron*, *Oranges*, and other ſour
materials, will ſooner be burnt, c
affected with an empyreum in th
bottom of the diſtilling Veſſels
than throw up their acidity to th
Alembic. The diſtillation of Ox
dung doth better ſute with the In
ploy of a Tom-t--d, than with th
Profeſſion of ſuch noble Doctor
that have particularly inſerted
in their grave Diſpenſatory. Ca
there be ſo much madneſs fixt
the belief of any Phyſick Doctc
or decrepid Nurſe, that Wat
drawn by diſtillation from Swa
lows, or Magpyes, ever cured t
falling Sickneſs, or any ſort
Convulſions? The number of w
ters to be diſtilled, ought to be
mited to ſuch Vegetables, as pa
take of volatile Particles, and othe
whoſe fragrant ſcent is tranſmigr
ble with their humidity; and t
moſt neceſſary of theſe are ſo fe
th

hat ten, or a dozen, may for rea-
y Vehicles, and other uſes, over-
ffiſe. To what purpoſe then do
he *Auguſtan* Doctors in their *Phar-*
acopœa, and in imitation of them
thers in theirs, command near a
undred ſimple Waters to be di-
lled, unleſs to make a Well of
he Apothecaries Shop, to their
eedleſs trouble and charge, and
et grudge them to reimburs their
mmage in pouring of them into
e ſinck every enſuing year, by
arging their loſſes on the higher
izes of ſuch Medicines, which
ey ſhall have opportunity of ſel-
ng? ſo that in this ſenſe it is not
even pence in the Shilling profit,
t rather twelve pence in the Shil-
ng loſs; for which the poor Apo-
ecary that pays Houſe-rent, ſcot
d lot, is ſingularly obliged to
eir Doctorſhips.

In the framing of the *Pharma-*
pœa Hugienſis, I had my ſuffrage
fellow of that Colledge of Phy-
ians, and where it hath been my

turn to be twice Dean or Preſiden
of the ſaid Society, as you ma
read by Name in the printed C
pies, which are ſold among th
Bookſellers in *London*, as well as
the *Hague*. It was not in any ſi
gle power to prevail againſt all t
reſt of the Collegues, to reduce t
twenty two only diſtilled ſimp
Waters there inſerted, to ten
eleven, which in my ſentimc
ſeemed abundance for all neceſſa
Intentions; notwithſtanding th
Diſpenſatory, comparatively w
others before, for ſmalneſs of nu
ber, election and correction of
quiſite Medicines, may challer
the firſt place with any other
ancienter edition, though it ha
not eſcaped many of thoſe erro
that all others are culpable of,
will be particularly inſtanced he
after.

The ſimple Waters drawn fr
the flowers of *Roſemary*, *Lime tr*
Lavendel, *Lillies of the Valley*, *Pi*
and from other cephalick ſimp

f

forasmuch as their simple vertues do in no proportion balance the charge and trouble of their distillation, deserve no rank in a Dispensatory, especially in regard they are all contained in several compound Epileptick, and Apoplectick Spirits, where their faculties and powers are exalted, and copiously extracted by the means of Wine or Brandy, and may be allayed by the admixture of any temperate simple Water, to any degree you please.

As for Spirits or spirituous Waters of *Wormwood*, *Angelica*, *Juniper*, *Orange-peel*, *Mint*, *Lemon-peel*, and twenty more of the same class, are rather to be esteem'd appurtenances of a Brandy shop, prepared to gratifie the Palates of debauch'd Brandy drinkers, whereas Spirits drawn from two or three choice Epileptcks and Apoplecticks, shall answer all indications more powerfully and agreeably to Nature, without such frustraneous Multiplicati-

ons, according to the two memo-
rable Edicts of Philoſophers, *En-
tia non ſunt multiplicanda præter neceſ-
ſitatem. Fruſtra fit per plura, quod fie-
ri poteſt per pauciora.* To leave in
the bottom of the diſtilling Veſſe
the moſt powerful Particles of th
Ingredients of *Aqua Hyſterica*, after
faint ſtinking water has been ab
ſtracted from them, is the greate
Indiſcretion; whereas the infuſin
or digeſting in Spirits of Win
four or five of the moſt Energic
Simples by way of Tincture, a
*Ariſtoloch. Rot. Bac. Sambuc. Pule
Myrrh.* and *Cort. Aurant.* would pa
take more Vertues in half an ounc
than doth the diſtilled water in
pint. Neither can I well perceiv
the pretence of *Bryony* to the diſcu
ſing of hypochondriac, or as th
faſly term them, hyſteric Vapor
being a nauſeous violent Emetic a
Cathartic, which rather ſeems a
pointed with qualities to excite a
irritate ſuch offenſive Ebullitic
and Exufflations.

Wh

What wonder the Juyce of *Celendine*, and one or two very ungrateful Spices among the reſt, can produce in *Aqua Mirabilis*, is not ſo great a wonder to me, as the folly of thoſe that compoſed it.

The *Aqua Cœleſtis*, *Imperialis*, *Theriacalis*, *frigida Saxoniæ*, *Gilberti*, and other compound Waters are moſt of 'em tautalogical the one with the other, and abounding with all the abſurdities you will read hereafter in the juſt cenſure of *Venice Treacle*, and other Remarks upon compoſites.

Whatever laudable effects hath been performed by the *Aqua Quercetani*, are only imputable to the Therebinthin; the other Ingredients, as *Sem. Lactucæ* and *agni Caſti*, *&c.* (as will appear in the diſprobation of the Syrup of Chaſtity) being idle and of no ſignification.

Nothing argues greater Stupidity, than not to believe, there is more vertue in a ſpoonful of Capons broath, than in a gallon of

Aqua Caponis; wherefore, *exceptis Medicis nihil ſtultius Grammaticis.*

What can come nearer to madneſs, than the commending *Aqua ſcordii compoſita*, being a meer Phlegm attended with a faintyy nauſeous ſmell, more noiſom to the Spirits than the ſteem of a Dunghil.

Epidemic water requires ſeveral Animadverſions. 1. *Scorzonera* root retaining little that is volatile yields leſs of an Alexipharmac and antifebril in diſtillation, than Barley flower or Oatmel. 2. The *Pyony* root poſſeſſing the total of its prime vertues in weighty terreſtrial parts, continues its reſidence in the bottom of the gourge, without parting with more than an invalid ſteem. 3. Beſides ſcents of an ill hew, and ſome ſtrong heating oyly Particles of the Cephalicks, I cannot diſcern any thing material in the Compoſition for the purpoſe. 4. The Fountain water mixt with the beſt Spirits of Wine, is labour

and

nd coſt loſt, in not exchanging it
or good *Nantes* Brandy, or Spirit
f Wine not rectified. So that this
mpirical medley is much reſem-
ling all the reſt, deſcribed in vul-
ar Diſpenſatories. 5. The *fæces*
r Reſidence of this and Treacle-
ater is left poſſeſſed of what can
e ſuppoſed excellent in thoſe Com-
poſitions. Diſtilled Spirits of *Worm-*
wood retain only what's the moſt of-
nſive and nauſeous part of that
erb, leaving what is moſt uſeful,
all other bitters, in the bottom
f the Still.

CHAP. XVII.

Of Medicinal Vinegers and Wine alſo of Emetic Wines.

1. WHether for uſe of t Kitchin, or the Apoth caries Shop, ſo many ſorts of V negars are introduced, is but a vil queſtion. Elder Vineger t Cooks impropriate to their ſha leaving *Roſemary* Vineger, *Gilliflo er*, *Marigold*, *Roſe*, *Squil*, *Treac* Vineger, and the reſt to the Ph ſick Doctors, among whom the is ſcarce one in a hundred, that the whole courſe of his Practi ever preſcribed a drop, unleſs ſmell unto, or apply to ſome pa ticular inflamed part, in form an Oxycrat, which of late ye hath been wholly rejected. T what end then is the Shop burde ed with them? If any young Ph ſickſter has an itch to experime on

once in his life time, whether *Squil.* Vineger deserves those lying Marvels *Galen* adscribes to it, the Medicine may (*pro re nata*) be well enough prepared without an Infosation of forty days. And when he shall be fully satisfied of its Sublimities, he will have no great appetite to essay *Vinum Squilliticum*, especially in those that are amorous, who desire to avoid a stinking Breath, and a loathsome Medicine, and wherefore then foisted into the Dispensatory?

§ 2. Any man of sense will be contented with the sole and safe use of *Vinum benedictum*, without running the risque of a *Vinum Helleboratum*, *Rubellum*, or *Antimoniale*, which too oft have thrown Patients into dreadful Convulsions; and let me be their Remembrancer of Hippocrates his *Aphor.* 1. *Lib.* 5. Σπασμὸς ἐξ ἐλλεβόρου θανάσιμον. Death that so oft has been an attendant of White *Hellebore*, is not so much the consequent of an *Hypercatharsis*, and

an extream Inanition or Siccity, a
of a venemous quality, that cor
torts the whole Systeme of th
Nerves, and poysons the Brain
Why then must this poysonou
Medicine take its place in the D
spensatory?

3. I cannot without laughte
take notice of the Mace, that's a
ded to the Infusion of *Crocus Mete*
lorum, and the Cloves to the *Vitru*
Antimonii, and yet the *Regulus A*
timonii, which is as great a Dev
as either of them, is accompani
with neither Mace, Cloves, Nu
megs, nor Cinamon in the *Vinu*
Antimoniale. As for the Cloves a
Mace, either their office is inten
ed to be a corrector of the Antim
ny, or a corroborator of the St
mach; if the first, they are und
a mistake, for ten drams of Ma
is not so much a corrector to
ounce of *Antimony*, as one grain
Salt-peter. If they pretend
strengthen the Stomach, then th
hinder the Operation of the M
dicin

icine, which is to weaken, irri-
ate, and provoke the Stomach, to
et go its hold of thoſe ſlimy or
holeric Humors that oppreſs it;
hereas to ſtrengthen the Sto-
nach is to contract moderately its
ibres, by the adſtringent quality
f thoſe Spices, whereby at the
ame time the humors are bound
p, and pack'd in cloſe, all which
contrary to the intention of vo-
iting. If you are fearful, that
ne Stomach is very weak, give
ſs of the Medicine, and then my
noſt worthy Kindred, after the
peration of throwing up the load
f vitious Humors, approach with
good burnt Claret, wherein your
Mace, Cloves, or Cinamon, will
o you Service. Pray conſider;
uppoſe you thought fit in your
Viſdoms to adviſe a vomit of
warm water and Sallade Oyl,
hould you order Cinamon or Mace
o be boiled in it, the very Nur-
s, and all the Boys of the Pariſh
would laugh at you. What, Cloves,

and

and Mace in a Vomitory? Thi
thruſting from you, and pulling
you, all at once. This is a Max
the Ruſticks will oppoſe, with
the help of Logick. Wherefor
do offer to take the blame up
me, if henceforward the Apot
caries leave thoſe *Indian* Arom
ticks out of theſe or the like Me
cines. Moreover know, that M
nerals are to be diſrobed of th
Venom, ſmoothed of immoder
roughneſs, and corrected, bef
they enter into the Body, by T
nitruation, Sublimation, Preci
tation, or Digeſtion.

4. Have theſe Phyſickſters e
had the good fortune to reco
ſight in a blind man by Eye-bri
Wine, or to ſtrengthen a we
Brain by Roſemary Wine? V
gar Experience aſſerts Wine hu
ful to the Eyes and Brain, b
which have too oft been dru
out by that Liquor. Away w
them for ſhame out of all Diſp
ſatories.

I had almoſt forgot to mention the Inconveniency of the Infuſion of *Crocus Metallorum*, that after long keeping it looſeth its vertue, and oft miſſeth in its vomitive Operation, which is endeavoured to be prevented by letting the Wine ſtand upon the Antimony, and now and then giving it a gentle ſhake. This not reſtoring it to its former vertue, an *Oxymel Vomitivum* will not only obviate that defect, but by means of the Vineger correct the exorbitant faculty of that Mineral, quicken it in Operation, and attenuate the groſs ſlimy Humors. So that in my Opinion all the recited Vomitories ought to be expunged, and this remain the only ſubſtitute. As for the ſimple Waters, all ought to be diſcarded to eight or nine, theſe medicated Vinegers exterminated, except the *acetum deſtillatum*, and the phyſical Wines abandoned to thoſe, whoſe Palats will judge them grateful.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Medicinal Syrups, and Conſerves.

1. WAter vyeth with the Earth for the lowermoſt Seat, but in the Phyſick-ſhop it poſſeſſeth the higheſt next the Cieling, and the Region immediate to this is the Dominion of the Waſps and Flies, haunting the Syrup-pots, the chief Ornament and Note of Diſtinction of the Trade. Next give me leave to inquire into their inſide and contents; not of all of them, for that would more fit an *Atlas*; but of ſuch as are moſt in uſe, and equally ſenſeleſs. The intent of converting Simples into Syrups, is to preſerve them the Winter over, when they are not to be had green; or to render them more grateful; or for the ſake of their ready form to be diſſolved in any

any Potion, Decoction, or Julep. In relation to the firſt, moſt uſeful Herbs or Roots may be had in the hardeſt Seaſon, if not in their greateſt vigor, yet in their greateſt decay they do yield more powerful vertues to a Decoction, than what can be ſuppoſed in a Syrup, which is nothing but a decoction or expreſſion of Juyces, whoſe moſt energic Particles are boil'd or evaporated away to a ſediment and ſlyme, which then is to be inſpiſſated by a further Ebullition, through the addition of a ſufficient proportion of Sugar, into a Syrup. Herewith the Stomach is to be clog'd, injured, and diſeaſed, by its turning ſoure and corroſive, as all Sugars and ſugar'd Medicines, be they Syrups, Lohochs, Lozenges, or the like, generally do. Moreover, many Vegetables being preſerved dry, ſome are thereby exalted in vertue, and others not much debaſed. As to the matter of grateſulneſs, ſuch as retain a fragrancy

in their ſcent, ſeem moſt proper
for Syrups, to be prepared without
Ebullition; namely, Roſes, Gilli-
flowers, Violets, *&c.* The laſt in-
timating the readineſs for Solution
a ſufficient reaſon for aſſerting the
neceſſity of Syrups, may be admit
ted in *Syrupus de meconio* or *diaco-
dium*, ſome Purgative Syrups
(appropriated to Children, and
ſuch whoſe Palats muſt be courted
by the ſweetneſs of Sugar) and
ſmoothing lenifying Syrup, as o
Maſhmallows; in fine, eight or ten
Syrups may be ſufficiently capable
to ſatisfie all neceſſary intents and
purpoſes. Moreover, that in ma
ny Syrups, Honey being indued
with healing, balſamic, gently de
terſive, and diuretic Faculties
ought to be preferred before Sugar
needs no further Arguments to pro
cure the aſcent of any rationa
Phyſician.

2. Leaving generals, I ought t
deſcend to the examination of Par
ticulars, where beginning with th
letter A ſeems moſt methodical

Syrupu

Syrupus de Agno casto, or Syrup of Chastity, intended questionless in disfavour of Nuns and Fryers, to abate the carreer of their galoping Lust; but as by wonderful Providence we are delivered of their vitious Company, so the description of this Syrup ought to be razed by their Physickships out of their Pharmaceutic Records. However, I may be positive, though the *Ephesian* Doctor had used pounds of it in his Porridg, it would have as little hinder'd the operation of his sympathetick purge, in some Constitutions, as a few grains of *Cantharides* in others, which is quite contrary. That Endive, Lettuce and Porcelain should be Co-partners with *agnus castus* in the mischief of suppressing the propagation of mankind, is oppositely attested by most *Germans* and *French*, who throughout the whole year graze abundantly upon it, and nevertheless attain to a numerous Issue. Hempseed, another ingredient, by afford-

affording a copious ſtrong juyce t
Pidgeons, occaſions them to bree
more frequently than otherwiſe
The broaths of Leńtils and Cor
ander-ſeeds, the *baſis* of all the reſ
is beyond all diſpute a ſtrong pro
vocative. Since their attempt i
this kind proves ſo ridiculous,
will offer to 'em a moſt infallib
Remedy againſt Petulancy. L
the Patient exerciſe at the Spade i
a tough piece of ground from mo
ning untill night, then give him
half pint of thin Water-gruel wit
a few crumbs of bread for Supper
this Method continued for eight c
ten days, I do warrant will per
form an abſolute cure, without th
leaſt drop of their Syrup of Chaſt
ty.

3. Syrups are very fruſtraneouſl
multiplyed, that are filled almo
with the ſame Ingredients, and y
intended for divers purpoſes ; a
Syrup of Mugwood, and Syrup o
ground Pine, the former offerin
at the provoking of the *Menſtrua* i
Women

Women, the latter at the curing the Gout, and all other Arthritick Diſtempers in Men; as if the cauſe of the ſuppreſſion of the *Catemenia* were the ſame, that cauſes the Gout; can any thing be more ſenſeleſs? But theſe Syrups conſiſt of a ſtrong brigade of ſimples as ill rank'd and ill'd as ever I yet beheld. If nothing will ſatisfie beſides a Syrup, one made of Elicampane roots, Pennyroyal and Myrrh, ſhall exceed the former a thouſand degrees, with the twentieth part only of the trouble and charge.

4. To what purpoſe ſhall the decoction in the preparation of Syrup of Maſhmallows be clog'd with Pellitory, Mallows, Plantain, Maidenhair, Sparagus, Graſs roots, Raiſins, and all the eight ſorts of cold Seeds, that ſhall choak and hinder the main operation of the Maſhmallow roots and Cicers, which is to widen, relax, render slippery, and gently throw off. In lieu of all this Garbage make a ſtrong

ſtrong decoction of Maſhmallo
roots, red Cicers, and Engliſh L
quoriſh, boyl them into a Syr
with the beſt Honey. But if y
add to the Liquor in the boili
a hundred or two of Sows or *Mi*
pedes tyed up in a rag, you w
have a Syrup, that in a freſh Sce
Taſt, and Vertues ſhall furpaſs
the Syrups of that kind, that e
were invented. And having t
Syrup, what occaſion is there
Syrup of Liquoriſh, Iſop, Jujub
Mucilages, or other pectoral
rups, when it is in your power
adviſe *ex tempore* and *pro re nat*
pulmonic decoction of incidi
and abſterſive Vegetables, or ſi
as anſwer your Indication, a
edulcorate it with the foreſaid
rup, if neceſſary. Likewiſe
Lohochs are needleſs, ſince they
eaſily be otherwiſe ſupplyed.
inſert *Syrupus de Roſis Siccis*, *Myr*
nus, and *de conſolida* is *ſuper* va
neous, where one of them w
ſuffice in a decoction, that you ſh
or

rder for your purpose; unless his hysick Hogship by a tautology of ompounds intends to puzzle the pothecary, and impose on his pinion, there is a mystery in composition, which shall limit his attempt of imitating the Physician, nd so secure the Practice of Phyck to himself.

5. If Syrup of *Rhubarb* is designd for nice Palats, and Children, ne *Rhubarb* ought to be left out, han which nothing is more unrateful, especially where the Stomach is foul. Is it not a supererotatory folly to add Violet Flowrs, as if that in clogging the *Menruum* were not detrimental? But command the infusion to be ade in Betony, Cichory, and ugloss Waters, where good spring Vater acuated with *Salt of Tartar* infinitely more proper, and less hargeable, is want of Judgment. Here Cinamon may well be omitd, where the Ginger will much etter supply its place.

6. Touch-

6. Touching Conſerves, an
Candids, the twentieth part
thoſe ſet down in the *Auguſt*
Diſpenſ. will overdo, the Reaſo
are the ſame I have already g
ven you, in the Diſcourſe touc
ing Syrups and Sugar.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Idleneſs of Compoun Diſpenſatory Powders.

1. THE *Aromaticum Caryophyl tum*, *Pulvis Elect. Roſ Novel. Meſuæ*, and *Roſatum Gabrie* are without all doubt very exc lent to dry the Hair, and may more ſerviceable for Barbers th Phyſicians, they ſcarce uſing the in weakneſs of the Stomach on in ſeven years. The ſecond co taining about half a hundred I

gre

redients, and very ill put toge-
her, may eaſily be out-done by
Zedoary, *Cinamon*, and *red Roſes*.

Crabs Eyes, or Pearl prepared
nd uſed ſingly and joyntly, I have
ver found to equal the Vertues of
ll the Ingredients in the mixture
f *Pulvis è chelis cancrorum compo-
tus*. But the addition of toſted
aw Silk, the fragments of Sapphir,
nd Emeralds, and of the bone of
Stags Heart, to the *Species Cor-
ales*, is a moſt ſenſeleſs Super-
ition, never received into the
elief of the leaſt rational, except
hyſicians.

2. The greater and leſſer cold
eeds contracting a rancor in a
ort time, and the ſubtil ſmell
f the Flowers of Buglos, Water
illies, and Violets, ſoon evapo-
ting being powdered, and thence
nſequently reſolved into powder
f Poſt; what folly can be greater,
nan to expect from them a Cor-
ial vertue in the *Pulvis Diamarga-
ôn frigidus*,? Even the white and
yellow

yellow Saunders, alſo Myrtle-ber
ries in the ſame Compoſition, co
tribute nothing cordial beſides bul
So that theſe and a hundred mo
ſuch like jumbles can take place
a Diſpenſ. no otherwiſe, than E
pectation Medicines.

3. What Sympathy to the Hea
can be breath'd from an Elcks hoo
the moſt abject excrement of th
Animal; or from a Stags Hea
bone, not much differing from a
other bone of the ſame Beaſt, e
cept in the ſingularity of numbe
or from an Unicorns horn, a ſc
of an Aſs, which the horn of
Oxe, or Goat may contend wi
in Vertue, though not in rarit
or from leaf Gold (much leſs fro
leaf Silver) which undigeſted p
ſeth without caſting the leaſt ray
its luſtre; or from *bole armene*, t
ra lemnia, precious ſtone Fragmen
or Amber, whoſe weight or ſtick
neſs doth impower them to c
and oppreſs the Stomach; or fr
Sorrel Seeds, that uſually eſcape t
fo

force of the *Pestil*, and therefore as they enter whole into any Composition, so they slide whole through the body when inwardly taken; or from Endive Seeds, and twenty more like the forementioned, and yet all of them in greater or lesser numbers, are added to some Cordial Powder or other in *Pharmacopœa's*; as in the *Pulvis Bezoarticus*, *Pulvis confectionis liberantis Augustan.* *Pulvis pannonicus ruber*, *Species Cardiac.* *Ol. Species Card. temp. Augustanorum* *Diamarg. frig.* and several others. Moreover any one of these forenamed compound supposedly Cordial Powders containing the Virtues and Faculties of all the rest, to what end is the Apothecary needlessly to be charged with the preparation of four or five of them, and his Shop burthen'd with so many Species Glasses? A Cordial properly and *per se* is that, which hath power suddenly to increase the dissipated and vanquish'd Spirits, or to corroborate the relaxt

languishing texture of the Heart
and can any one, except a Phy
sician, have so depraved a Phan
sie, as not to think, there is mo
of Cordial in a Spoonful of goo
Broath, or a few drops of Spir
of Wine, than in an ounce of su
unproportioned fop Cordial Po
ders? I cannot but repeat, *Excep*
medicis, *Grammaticis nihil stulti*
That the pretended subduing
malignant or pestilential Steem
and febril Matter, whereby t
Heart is singularly reliev'd
these precited Powders, whe
they merit the Title of Cordi
is urged as a reply, may be fo
seen, though easily obviated,
asserting those effects *per accide*
and consequently Vomitories a
Purgatives may justly be listed
the Roll of Cordials, forasmu
as they remove vitious Humo
which *per protopatheiam* or *deuter*
theiam affect and disease the He
all which is meer Physick Cant

4.

4. As for *Pulvis diamosc. d.* and *Amar. Dianthos Nicholai*, and *diambra Mesuæ* do rather weaken, and deject the animal faculty much more than a compound Saxifrage, or a hodg pot mashmallow Powder can be experienced to fail in their efforts against Stone or Gravel; or the *Pulvis Antilyssos Palmarii* against the bite of a mad Dog, and an *Hydrophobia.*

5. Among all the rest of those Empirical Dispens. Powders recommended me to the Species *Diarhodon Abbatis Nicholai Mirepsi* for an idle and incongruous Composition; and if you will deduce the vertues of it from its contrary Ingredients, it shall prevail against abundance of Diseases. The Pearl and Stags heart bone do appropriate it to Diseases of the Heart, Camphir to the Plague, and the greater cold Seeds to the Kidnies. The *Rhapontic* speaks its excellency against the Scurvy, Juyce of Liquorish against a Cough, and Roses, Mastick, and the Saun-

ders againſt all bleedings, and all ſorts of looſneſſes, and the Spiced againſt Winds, Faintneſſes, Dropſies, ſtoppage of Urine, *&c.* I dare be bold to ſay, that a Mountebanc cannot ſet up with a more cheating Medicine againſt all Diſeaſes, were not the trouble and extraordinary charge a main impediment to ſuch an undertaking. Great was the Fool that invented it, and far greater Fools are they, that cauſed it to be recording in their Diſpenſatories ſome hundred of years after.

Moibanus upon *Dioſcorides* puts a great cheat on the ſucceding Age in recommending *pulvis Saxonicus* againſt the Plague, which of all others by the *mezereon* ſhall cauſe the moſt burning Plague in the Throat Stomach, and Guts.

CHA

CHAP. XX.

Detecting the most senseless, gross and absur'd Errors in the Composition of Venice Treacle, *and* Mithridate, *also of the other Narcotic Medicines.*

1. WHat means such a Troop of Electuaries in Dis. against Winds, weaknesses of the Heart, Stomach, Lungs, Spleen, Kidneys, and Testicles, when under other heads and forms such a train of Physick Artillery hath already been provided against them? *Actum agere*, *entia multiplicare*, and *per plura facere* must certainly be the delight of Physicians. I shall pass most of 'em, the same Reasons and Remarks set down before, serving to confute their necessity, and demonstrate their grossest Absurdities. The *Antid. Hæmagog.* is such a one,

that *Gog* nor *Magog* can never un
riddle the Myſtery of its Compo
ſition. I perfectly know, that i
performs leaſt, what it is intend
ed for. The Alom, Ginger, Pel
litory of *Spain*, Capers bark, Eli
campane, Pyony, Liquoriſh, Pep
per, Lupin flower, and thirt
more varieties in it will compoun
a maſh fitter for Infernals, tha
for Horſes, much leſs for ſick me

2. I do aver, that *Diateſſaron*
a Compoſ. a million of degrees b
yond *Venice Treacle*, or *Mithridat*
both which Phyſicians will hav
to ride Admiral and Vice-Admi
ral over all their wretched Squ
drons of Compounds. One mo
ſtrous Thunder-bolt of a Medici
will not ſerve turn, there muſt l
a pair. And that they ſhall be e
actly prepared at *Paris*, their Wi
doms have thought fit to depu
a brace or two of Cenſorious Co
combs to viſit the Treacle ar
Mithridate Pots in the Shops. A
doth one *Paris* Phyſician in a hu
dr

dred know all the Simples when he seeth them? I dare be confident not one in forty is acquainted with the faces of the tenth part of them. But what if the Agaric, Gum Arabic, and seven or eight more, should be left out by the Artist, can you believe, the sight, scent, and tast of those Physicksters could discover it? No more than an Apothecary can tell, what young Doctor made the last addresses to his Wife in her Bed-chamber. The *Venetian* Magistrates and Physicians well knowing, that nothing can prevent Fallacies or Counterfeits of such thrice noble Medicines, unless they see all the Ingredients prepared singly, and ranged in several *Classes*, they never fail being present at the jumbling of them together, and affixing their Seal to their true mixture, to serve for a Traffick all *Europe* over.

3. A Lyon, a Bear, Tyger, Wolf, Cat, Dog, and a hundred wild Beasts more being put toge-

ther, could not make a greatt
howling in the Air, than all thc
untamed Simples in *Mithridate* a
Treacle would do in the Stomacc
if the *Opium* that's among them d
not quiet their Fury, and brid
their Enormity. The Experimc
of this obſerve is evident in *M*
thews's Pill, where the poyſonc
effort of the white Hellebore up
the Stomach is by the *Opium* bou
up, by clowding the vital and a
mal Spirits, until it's paſſed into t
Guts, when and where the N
cotick Vertue being ſpent, th
malignant vegetable is at liber
to vent the remainder of its fo
upon the Inteſtins, in moving
Stools.

4. Give me leave to exami
into the merits of theſe ſo higl
blazon'd Compoſts, and beg
with the greater worthy of t
twine, *Venice Treacle*, preferr
above all others, either beca
prepared with an exactneſs ext
ordinary, atteſted by the *Venet*

Se

Seal, as I have obſerved before, or by reaſon that the *Italian* Vipers are reputed of greater force, than thoſe brought hither from *New England*. The Name of Treacle, or *Theriaca* it deſumes from θὴρ, a wild Beaſt, either becauſe Vipers are the chief Ingredients, or becauſe its vertue is moſt ſignal in curing the bites of wild Beaſts. It oweth its Invention to *Andromachus*, Phyſician to *Nero*, whence you may compute its very old Age, and remark how the Tradition of ſo many hundred years is arrived to Phyſicians in the moſt aſſured report of its infallible prevalence (according to *Galen*) againſt the greateſt Diſeaſes, particularly againſt the falling Sickneſs, Stone, Dropſie, Coughs, Phtiſick, ſpitting of Blood, Swooning, Leproſie, Gout, Madneſs from the bite of a mad Dog, all Poyſons, Plague, Colick, plague of the Guts, many Diſeaſes peculiar to Women, and a hundred more. No wonder, if

this mixture was called the Queen
regent over all Medicines, and on
ly worthy to reign in the Cloſet
of Emperors, by whom it wa
cauſed to be prepared with th
greateſt coſt and trouble. How
little thoſe Vertues can be expecte
from it, and how ſo vaſt a charg
of thoſe Emperors in ſending fo
ſome of the Ingredients over a
Aſia is expended in vain; an
how ſenſeleſs and empirical th
Compoſition is, will eaſily appea
from the following Conſideration
1. That conſiſting of very many
if not all, contrary Ingredients
the one muſt neceſſarily deſtro
the other. 2. That Treacle bein
a Compoſition within a Compo
ſition of ſeveral of the ſame M
terials, many of them are ver
fooliſhly repeated, as in the *Ti
chiſci Hedychroi* are received *Ra
Phu. Pontic. coſti, Cinamom. Shænant
Opobalſam. Caſſia Lign. Malabathrum
Nardus indicus, Myrrh. Crocus*, a
Amomum; all which are alſo aga
men

mentioned in the body of the Deſcription. 3. Obſerve the mixture of Purgatives, as *Rhubarb*, *Agaric*, *Sem. Thlaſpios Sagapenum*, *Opopanax*, *Chalcanthum Rubefactum*, a vomitive and purgative, *&c.* with Adſtringents, as red Roſes, *Hypociſtis*, *Acacia*, *Pentaphyllon*; conſider further theſe Adſtringents joaked with their oppoſites, Alexipharmacks, Diaphoreticks, and Diureticks; as Vipers, *dictamnum creticum*, *Petroſelinum Macedonicum*, *Sem. dauci cret*, *Fœnic. ſeſ. Ammeos. Therebinth*, *&c.* next here muſt be Detergers, Cephalicks, Pectorals, Hyſtericks, Stomachicks and Spleneticks, Gums, Reſins, Earths, all ſorts of Spices, *&c.* The *Baſis* is a *Spaniſh* Sea Onion, or Squil baked in a cruſt of Wheat, and conſequently exceding in weight all the other Ingredients ſingly. But take notice alſo, that Pepper and *Opium* together make an equal poize with the forementioned Scallion. Is not *Venice Treacle* ſtanding on ſuch a

Baſis

Baſis likely to be framed into a
incomparable Gallimophory, e
pecially where old decayed Vipe
Cakes, and long Pepper are equa
ly ſupporters of the mighty Elect
ary. The ill order, weight, d
proportion, and diſſonance of ſuc
a multiplicity of Ingredients ca
not be parallel'd with any thi
but it ſelf, and its Siſter *Mithrida*
Take a mad man out of *Bethleh*
who hath the humor of mixi
upon him, open all the Drawe
Pots, and Glaſſes of the Phyſi
Shop unto him, it will not be po
ſible for him to make a more irr
tional jumble, and which ſhall n
equal all the Virtues of *Venice Tre*
cle, provided a proportionab
weight of *Opium* be added by a
of a little more ſenſe than t
Bethlemite.

5. Suppoſe half a ſcore Ingred
ents more, as Nut-ſhells powder'
Aſſes bones calcin'd, ſcraping
Trenchers, and the like, be add
to the mixture; or that the ſa
numb

number of Simples be subſtracted, be they *Pentaphyllon*, *Calaminth*, Viper Cakes, or almoſt which you pleaſe, conditionally, that the *Opium* be proportioned according to the ſubſtraction or addition, will you not believe, the Compoſition ſhall be gifted with the ſame Endowments and Qualities; or that it is not poſſible, for you or any man elſe not preſent at the jumble, to know, or conjecture, what is wanting, or what is thrown in?

6. Next examine the nature of the Ingredients. That the Stomach from the corroſive burning and cutting Qualities of the Squils is apt to be ulcerated, is atteſted by *Dioſcorides*, whereunto the pretended corrective of *Orobus*, or bitter vetch flower gives a helping hand, whoſe violence, according to the ſame *Dioſcorides* and *Galen*, conſiſts in an extream bitterneſs, and a faculty of cauſing a bloody Urin, and a bloody Flux, with the attendance of Convulſive gripes. Theſe are

the

the prime Jewels to bedeck thee
Queen of Medicines, among which h
the calcined *Copperas* is not the leaſt
a Mineral fitter for a gall'd horſe'
back, or the Farſie, a demi-poiſon
promoting ſuffocating Vomits, and
torminous ſtools. The *Rhubarb* i
aſſerted by the Vouchers of *Treacl*
to be added to ſtrengthen the L
ver, and *Agarick* to comfort th
Brain; an abſurdity condemned
by the experience of all mankind
that ever purgatives ſhould be co
roboratives. But they pretend t
excuſe the injuries of thoſe pern
cious Simples by their ſmall pr
portion, which they inſinuate ca
not ſignifie much to ſo great a ma
as the whole Compoſition amou
to. The ſame reaſon may as ju
ly indemnifie the addition of
dram or two of Arſenic or Ra
bane, Wolf-bane, and the like.
blow your noſe into a man's P
ridg can do no hurt, becauſe t
quantity is little, is a parallel w
of reaſoning, and of all men o

peculiar to Phyſicians. But let me tell you, the proportion is great, if you joyn them together, thus: of *Agaric* an ounce and half, *Rhubarb* ſix drams, burn'd *Copperas* half an ounce, *Sagapenum*, *Opopanax*, *Galbanum &c.* all which being purgatives, make a ſtrong party. Imagine, that a patient in a malignant Fever had by advice taken a doſe of *Venice Treacle*, to expel the malignity, which failing in the intended effect, he happens to dye; The Phyſician, ſhould he by accident come to the knowledge, that the Treacle wanted an Ingredient or two, as juyce of Liquoriſh, Orrice, or any other of leſs moment, the Hog would moſt certainly impute the death of the Patient to the defective Compoſition. In concluſion, Treacle is no other, than a moſt confuſe, abſurd and ſenſeleſs Opiat, which in all its pretences would be out-done beyond compariſon, by a mixture of if three or four, as *Virg. Serpentary* roots,

roots, *Scordium*, Bole armene, and *Opium*, reduced with Honey into an Electuary; or *Angelica r. Terr. ſigil. Gentian*, and *Opium* mix'd with Honey. The Extract of Harts-horn, *Dictamnum Cret.* and *Opium* alſo an equivalent. Great is the ſuperſtition of the *Indians* in the worſhip of their Pagode Devils, deformed with monſtrous horns, but a million greater is the ſuperſtition of Phyſick Idolaters, that believe it the greateſt Sacrilege to diminiſh the leaſt tittle from a Compoſition as Sorrel-ſeeds, Pepper, and Ginger from *Diaſcordium*, or Pellitory of *Spain* from the *Philonia*; the precious fragments and Stags-bone out of *Confectio de Hyacintho*; the neglect of rejecting of all theſe particulars doth demonſtrate Phyſicians to have longer Ears than Aſſes. To roaſt Saffron in an Egg-ſhell to improve its virtues, is another Argument of their *Sageſs* in the deſcription of *Elect. de Ovo.* The Additaments of Pellitory of Spain, and

Pepp

Pepper to correct the extream coldneſs of *Opium* in the *Philonia*, is another fooliſh notion, they cannot be driven from.

7. To what purpoſe is the deſcription of ſo many idle Opiats; as *Philonium Perſicum*, *Romanum*, *Requies Nicholai*, *Nepenthes*, *Pil. de Cynogloſſo &c.* when *Opium* diſſolved and digeſted with Spirit of Wine, with or without Saffron, and uſed in drops, or evaporated to a Pill, is beyond all the imaginary correctives, which it doth not ſtand in need of, ſince the onely danger it can threaten is overſleeping into a *Coma*, Lethargy, *Carus*, or death; and that is no other way to be prevented, than in omitting giving of it to thoſe, that are not judged proper to take it, or to exhibite it to others in leſs quantity, than it can be preſumed to exceed in operation; for tho' you ſurround *Opium* with all the ſpices of the *Indies*, to guard nature from its violence, if you give too much, it will

will not fail to kill, or extreamly to frighten the ſtanders by with poſture of the patient very like un to death; and if you judg, tha adviſing very little of it in Phth ſicks, or great Weakneſſes, be ſufficient warrant, you will fin your ſelves deceived, as thoſe hav been, which I mentioned in th *Conclave of Phyſicians.* I paſs by ta king notice of the purgative Electu aries, whoſe Abſurdities in Com poſition we ſhall ſufficiently dete in the Pill Boxes.

CHA

CHAP. XXII.

Reflections upon the erroneous and absur'd Compositions of Dispensatory Pills.

1. IF for those unaccountably erroneous Compositions of *Treacle*, *Methridate*, *Pil. Aloephanginæ*, *fœtidæ*, and the rest, the Inventors ought to be censured great Zeots seventeen hundred years ago, the Approvers and Confirmers of them a thousand years after may be inferred greater Fools, but those that subscribe to the continuance of them at this day, must be concluded the greatest Fools; as if the excellency of Remedies consisted in Composition, and the more of Composition there is, the greater Virtues it contributes to the Medicine.

2. That

2. That this is the rule, wherr
by to meaſure the Capacity of th
Artiſt, appears in the endeavou
of Phyſicians to preſcribe long Bill
filled with Compoſition, and
how much the more it is com
pounded, by ſo much the mo
the Apothecary judges the Preſc
ber the beſt Phyſician. On t
contrary, the fewer Ingredients t
better Medicine, which occaſio
leſs trouble and charge in the P
paration, and more certainty
the Effect; for where a Reme
conſiſteth of an hundred Ingre
ents, to which of 'em can you
tribute the effect if ſucceſsful,
the fault and dammage if the I
ſeaſe be thereby render'd wor
But ſuch hath been the *fallacia*
cauſæ pro cauſa in Phyſicians, t
having preſcribed to Patients
gainſt Diſeaſes of the Eyes,
Cochiæ maj. and finding Succeſs,
a laudable Event, infer thence
ry deceitfully, that their particu
Compoſition doth arrogate ſp
fic

fically an Eye or Sight reſtoring power beyond all others; whereas its to the vertue of the Purgatives, choſen according to the ſtrength and other circumſtances of the Patient, and without any correctives or Conductors, thoſe good effects are to be imputed.

3. The ſame reaſon confutes the ſpecific relation of *Pil. de Agarico* to the Lungs; *Aggregativæ*, *de Tribus*, and *Imperiales* to all the Bowels; *Aureæ* and *Lucis* to the Eyes; *de Eupatorio* to the Liver; *Diambræ*, *Macri*, and *de Succino* to the Brain; *Tartareæ* ℞. to the Spleen; *de aloe lota*, *Aloephanginæ*, *Stomachicæ*, and *Ruffi* to the Stomach; *Stomachicæ cum gummi* to the Stomach and Spleen; *de hiera cum Agarico*, and *Maſtichinæ* to the Stomach, Lungs and Brain; *fœtidæ*, *de Opopanace*, and *de Hermodactylis* to the Joynts, and other gouty Diſeaſes; *Mechoacannæ* and *de Gutta Camandra* to Dropſies; *de Styrace* to ſharp thin Diſtillations on the Lungs.

4. Pauſe

4. Pauſe a while, and with m
conſider the depth of folly of Ma
kind, the more aſtoniſhing, for
much as it is ſignally remarkab
in thoſe, who by the ſtudy of the
whole Life-time, and the preten
ed Learning derived from the E
perience of thouſands of years, a
advan'd no further, than by givi
Credit to lying Antiquity, to r
ceive ſuch idle abſur'd ſuperflu
and pernicious Compoſitions in
the *Pharmacopœa*, and what is wor
to impoſe the uſe of 'em upon t
Phyſicians of a whole Nation,
a perfect Phyſick Popery, and I
quiſition, damning all thoſe, th
are gifted with too much Kno
ledge and Honeſty to ſubmit
their Fopperies, as Popery anath
matizes ſuch, whoſe light of reaſo
ing, of conviction of Conſcien
will not be ſubjected to their i
pious Indulgences, ridiculous Pu
gatory, and blind idolatrous Wo
ſhip. And as *Luther* was the fir
that ſucceded in the detecting t
an

ntiquated follies of whole centu-
ies of Ages, the chief ſcope where-
of was no other, than by an uſurpt
Dominion over the Conſciences of
Men, and detaining of them in
hat blind ſlavery to triumph over
he Liberties of their Perſons, and
nrich themſelves by the high pri-
es of their Indulgencies, Pardons,
nd other moſt wicked Devices,
hereunto their fulminatory Bulls,
nd curſed Excommunications, eſ-
ecially at the hour of Death, are
o greatly inſtrumental. And why
't not equally probable, that any
oneſt and diſcerning Judgment
ay with the ſame Succeſs, and
erſpicuity of Argument expoſe,
nd detect the groſſeſt of Errors
nd Abſurdities in Phyſick, conti-
ued by the unreaſonable and ty-
nnizing power aſſumed by Con-
aves of Phyſicians, to no other
nd than to domineer over the
ives of Men, and to enrich them-
lves out of their Eſtates, by en-
ving their Opinions to their

miſchie-

miſchievous Compoſitions, an
moſt ſenſeleſs Preſcriptions?

5. The minute courage, tha
ſome few years ago incited me t
correct *Extractum Rudii*, by throw
ing off the *Pulvis Diarrhodon Abb*
tis, that idle non-corrective, ar
ſubſtitute an aromatic or two,
you may read in my *Houſe Ap*
thecary, was an attempt, that n
ver durſt enter the thought of a
Phyſician before me, though ſo
after was imitated by a whole S
ciety in their *Pharmacopœa*.

6. What means the addition
Maſtick, Hore-hound, Sarcoc
and Myrrh to the Purgatives
Pil. de Agarico, ſince the former
their virtues are over-ruled a
drowned by the latter, and th
mutual reaction not only brea
the force of each other, but cl
the Compoſition into too larg
bulk. The ſame reaſon is m
more prevalent againſt the inſpi
ted Juyces of Agrimony, Moth
weed, Polypody, Maſtich, red R

es, *Epithymum*, Anis Seeds, and Ginger in de deſcription of *Pilulæ Aggregativæ*. The *Myrobalans* being ſo weak a Purgative, are rather uſed for their adſtringent faculty, and therefore ought to be rejected hence, as alſo the red Roſes and Maſtich, which by their adſtriction do hinder, and retard the purgative faculties of the chief Ingredients. The Office of Anis-ſeeds, and Ginger is to diſcuſs the Winds or Flatuoſities, which the Cathartic Ebullition cauſes; or rather thoſe enſuing Gripes owe their original to ſharp vellicating Humors, thrown off by the Purgatives upon the Guts, which the hot fiery Particles of the Ginger, and Anis-ſeeds do extreamly provoke, and increaſe, and therefore ought be ſhut out.

7. To ſpeak plain, the proper aſſiſtent to Nature upon the taking a Purge, which in effect is the true corrective of Purgatives, is the time after the Cathartic hath been ſwallowed down, to take a

Bouillon Maigre, or lean Broath ma
of Maſhmallow-roots, or you
Mallow-leaves, Endive, and B
rage or Bugloſs, with a little fr
Butter, and three or four grains
Salt diſſolved in it; or Poſſet-dr
with a little Butter and Salt m
alſo be uſed inſtead of the *Bouil*
The Butter by its oyly parts m
dring the Stomach and Guts ſmo
and ſlippery, and lineing the G
to defend them from the acri
nie of the preterfluent incenſed
mors, the mucilaginous and em
lient parts of the Herbs aſſiſtin
the precipitating the Purgative
gether with the Humors out of
Stomach and Guts, and conſpi
with the Butter in the defence
the membranous parts, the Sal
gentle Stimulation ſpurring the
bres of the Stomach and Gut
Expulſion, theſe are the pr
Defenſives and Correctives
purgative Medicine, though
ving ſo violent as to be ſuſpect
a malignant faculty, as *Scam*

Colocynthis, *Hellebore*, *Gialap*, *Gum. Gut.* &c.

8. The uniting of Purgatives ſupplying reciprocally each others defects, and the additament of one out of three or four ſorts of Salt for a corrective, is the only right and ſutable way of cathartic Compoſition, whereby the forecited Inconvenients are precluded. Thus the ſlowneſs of Aloes is quickned by the prompt Operation of *Scammony* and *Colocynthis*, the roughneſs and emetic quality of which latter, and of all others is ſmoothed and prepitated by ſome ſort or other of mixt Salt, which to *Turbith*, *Hermodactyls*, *Gum. Gut. &c.* doth impart the ſame advantage.

9. Moſt ſorts of Diſpenſ. compounded cathartic Pills exhibited in a juſt doſe, do nevertheleſs in many Conſtitutions cauſe moſt dreadful Oppreſſions on their Stomachs, becauſe they are empirically mixt, and clogged with Ingredients forreign to the Intention,

and with adſtringent Spices, tha
forcibly detain them in the Sto
mach.

10. *Turbith*, *Hermodactyls*, *M*
robalans, *Sem. Carthami*, *Epithy*
Gum Ammoniac, *Opopanax*, *Sagape*
and the like, mixt only with Alo
and its ſuppoſed Correctives,
moſt certainly againſt the rig
reaſoning of Compoſition, a
thwarts all ſucceſsful Experienc
ſo that it may juſtly be conclude
that *Pil. de Aloe lota*, *de Eupato*
Maſtichinæ, *de Tribus*, and inde
all the compounded Pills of m
Diſpenſatories, are moſt irratior
and empirical, adapted more
the uſe of Mountebancks, th
dogmatic Phyſicians.

11. Of all others, *Pil. Tarta*
Q. may be judg'd the moſt ridi
lous and ſenſeleſs, for reaſons m
tioned before in ſeveral Chapt
More than three or four ſorts
compounded purgative Pills in
Apothecaries Shop is a number
ficient to anſwer all, or moſt u

Int

Intentions of that form, without the needleſs increaſe of Pill-pots, or the rendring the place more loathſome in ſtinck, than a Hog-ſty. Is your Intention to prefer *Turbith* or *Hermodactyls* to draw off tartarous Humors from gouty Joynts, or with *Jalap*, *Gum. Gut.* &c. to drain the water from an Hydropic; mix any of them in a juſt proportion with a good *Extractum Rudii* or *Catholicon*, far differently prepared and corrected from the common, and you will avoid being burden'd with *Elect. Caryocoſt. Pulv. Diaturb. cum Rhab. Pil. de Hermodact.* and many others. Next, it is neceſſary to ſubſtitute an excellent compound Pill of milder Purgatives, to anſwer the ends of *Pil. Ptom. cum gum.* which by the extemporaneous addition of ſeveral other purgative Ingredients will ſupply the ſuperfluous numbers of many other compound Diſpenſatory Pills. Beſides, one compoſition or two more, which is not material to

inſert here, will accompiſh all

12. Theſe inſtances of the vari-
ous forms of internal compoſite
Medicines are premiſed as ſhort
proofs, whoſe interſperſt Argument
may eaſily by any moderately ra-
tional be applicable to moſt of thoſe
mentioned in vulgar Diſpenſato-
ries, whereby my labor being epi-
tomized doth excuſe me from dil-
ſecting every particular, which
otherways would neceſſarily ſwe-
into the bulk of a large *Folio*. A
for the external Medicines, thoug
their Compoſitions do equall
abound with Abſurdities, and mo
ſenſeleſs Incongruities, their u
importing leſs danger, I will wav
giving my ſelf any further troubl

13. In concluſion, ſince it
plainly appears, that moſt Diſper
ſatory Medicines are no other tha
Expectation Remedies; Nothing ſeem
more incumbent upon combine
Phyſicians, than framing a ſu
cinct neat *Pharmacopœa*, conſiſtin
of neceſſary, ſelect, and experience

Medi

nes, which cannot be hoped for n this Century from the prepoſte- ous and crude Education of moſt 'em, ſcarce one in twenty being quainted with the tenth part of he faces and vertues of the Simples, nd much leſs of the Compoſites. ouching Chymical Medicines, oſt of their Preparations may ther be termed deſtructions of oſe materials, they are conver- nt about, and the blazoning of eir vertues are ſo grandiloquious, d notoriouſly falſe, that the cor- ction and improvement of that rt of Pharmacy requires a man greater reaſon and skill, then I er yet knew a Conclave Phy- ian.

CHAP. XXII.

That the laying too much ſtreſs up
the Methodus Medendi, *is*
great cauſe of the hinderance
the improvement of Phyſick,
atteſted by very remarkable I
ſtances.

OF all thoſe pernicious Doctrin never any proved more ru nous to the Art of Phyſick, th that which beyond others was emphatically introduced by *Ca vac. viz. Read my Method and know all my Secrets*, importing t Method of Phyſick the only ch and neceſſary part, and ultim end of the Art. This falſe poſi on being imbibed and ſuck'd in Infant Phyſicians, is the great cau of their neglect of Pharmac which in my Opinion is the m neceſſary of all, ſuppoſing it compl

comprehend not only the juſt and due Preperations of Medicines, but alſo their certain κατὰ πολὺ, and throwly experienced Effects and Vertues. Touching the Therapeutic or Method of Phyſick, it is no more than a way, manner, or order of applying of Remedies according to Place, Time, Age, Sex, Temperament, and other circumſtanding, all which the only bare knowing and underſtanding the nature of the Remedy, which it ſelf with a little ocular experience of themſelves or others, doth naturally ſhew and point at, and herefore doth ſo evidently render he knowledge thereof the moſt neeſſary and important of all others, notwithſtanding the ſtupid neglect of it hitherto. This Diſcourſe doth ot exclude the neceſſary ſtudy and nowledge of all the other parts of hyſick further, than to arrive to competency, and not to trifle way the beſt part of their time in eedleſs Curioſities, and too fine

spun Speculations of Anatomy. A
Brick-layer or Stone-cutter, beyond
the knowledge of the brickleness
and fissility of a Stone, which
rather a little Experience will in-
form him in, than a long Theory:
should he dwell eight or ten years
upon the study of the Phylosophy
of Stones, their material, external
and internal efficient and adjuvant
causes, their *Species* and differences:
in contempt and neglect of his
Trowel and Mortar, the use where-
of experience doth soon inform him
in, without being much instructed
in the Method of daubing and
smearing, you would certainly con-
clude him a mad man, and make
a Prediction, that it was almost
impossible, he should ever make
good Workman, as little as he
that has consumed the gross of his
time in Anatomy, or any other
part of Physick, in neglect of Phar-
macy, should ever come to be
good Physician; an instance where-
of I will give you in one, that was
th

the greateſt Anatomiſt of his time, and no extraordinary Phyſician, namely Dr. *William Harvey*, whoſe erroneous Judgment was very remarkable in the preſcription of a Purge for Eſq; *Rainton* of *Enfield*, where the Apothecary refraining to prepare more than half the proportion, notwithſtanding gave him fourſcore ſtools, which otherwiſe according to the Doctors meaſures, muſt unavoidably have ſcower'd him from the cloſe Stool into the other World. The Conſult made a great noiſe, when Dr. *Wright*, *Prudgean*, *Bates*, and others, together with the famed Dr. *Harvey* were Principals; and one Mr. *Farwel*, Barriſter of the Temple, was Patient and Complainent of a painful Diſeaſe in his Belly, that deprived him of the uſe of his Limbs, Strength, Appetite, and Digeſtion, *&c.* the forementioned Dr. *Harvey* ingroſſed to himſelf the ſpeaking part, by reaſon of his extraordinary claim to Anatomy,

my, and which here, if any wherr
ſeemed to be of uſe; after a lorn
contrectation of all the *abdomee*
did very magiſterially and poſitiv
ly aſſert all his Symptoms to ari
from an *Aneuriſm* of an Arter
and therefore incurable, as bein
too remote to come at, where
all, except Dr. *Bates*, very readi
concur'd, though it was a m
abſur'd offer in Opinion, as ever
yet heard. The Patient being u
willing to give up his cauſe ſ
removed his *Corpus cum cauſa*
Chelſie, where Sir *Theodore Majer*
lay Bed-ridden at his Countr
houſe, who upon no long *exam*
of the matter told him, he w
the ſecond, or third Patient he h
met with diſeaſed in the ſame kin
and very boldly expreſſed, he wou
cure him, but with this inconven
ence, that he could throw the cau
of the Diſeaſe either into his Arr
or Legs, according to the choice h
would make of thoſe Limbs, whic
he could beſt ſpare, or which

'e

'em might be more or less useful to him, without consulting the Will and Pleasure of God Almighty, an Arrogancy unheard of, and savouring more of the Atheist (as too many of 'em are) than a pious Physician, as then especially he ought to have been, being not many stages from his Journeys end. Mr. *Farwel* in respect of his Profession, where writing is so necessary, replyed, that his business being sedentary, he could best yield to the captivity of his Legs, though even they upon the Doctors assurance should be released by a Month or six Weeks diligence at the Bath. You are to apprehend, that the cause of this great Disease was an obstinate obstruction of the *Glanduls* of the *Mesentery* immensely swelled up, and hardned by coagulation of tartarous and slimy Humors, making a strong pressure upon the *Arteria magna*, which by a potent renixe did duplicate its force of Pulsation, that imposed on Dr. *Harvey*

vey the false notion of an *Aneurism*, which ought rather to have been termed a *Vibration*. The conglobated tumor by compression causing a coarctation upon the Nerves, milkie, and other Vessels, occasioned the great Weakness of his Limbs, an Atrophy, *&c.* and by huffing up the Bowels against the Diaphragm, rendred his respiration extraordinary difficult. The grand empirical Medicine (from which his Father *Turquetus*, usually by the French nicknamed the *Turc*, had got great Reputation by selling it publickly on the Stage, whom Sir *Theodore* in his younger years had attended in that Employ, if common Vogue may be credited) being in a proportionable Dose mixt with some gentle Purgatives, had the success to dissolve those gross glutinous Humors, and through their weight and tendency downward, throw them down into his Legs, as being parts much weakned, and consequently more readily

dily ſuſcipient. Nature by being disburdened of that load, that had hitherto obſtructed the free courſe of his nutritive and animal Juyces, was vigorous enough to reſtore the Bowels to their former Functions, as afterwards the Bath proved no leſs effectual in retrieving the uſe of his Legs. The following caſe of a Taylor in *Fleet-ſtreet*, whoſe Name has eſcaped my Memory, though I can with little difficulty recover the knowledge of it, was not ordinary. His complaint to the Doctor was a *Sciatica*, that render'd him lame and cripple, beſides frequent returns of very ſharp pains. The Dr. would not ingage in the cure of ſo great and hazardous a Diſeaſe, without a conſiderate and diſtinct anſwer to three Points: 1. Whether he could ſequeſter himſelf from his Trade for three Months. 2. Whether he valued the expence of fifty pounds beyond the recovery of his health. 3. Whether he could contemperate his paſſion,

ſion, in enduring the Part to be lai
open to the bone, by cutting co
burning. The Patient very rea
dily conſented to the two former
conditions, Time and Money; bu
to the third being entirely averſe
took his leave with the ceremon
due to ſo famed a Phyſician, an
applyed himſelf to another of
much lower form, who with litt
preamble adviſed him to the Bath
where he received a perfect cur
in ſix weeks. No doubt but Dr
Harvey in Anatomy, and happine
of theoretic diſcoveries might juſt
ly pretend the precedency of a
his Contemporaries; and other
before and ſince have alſo arrive
to a great proficiency in Cat an
Dog-cutting, alſo Calf-head an
Sheeps-pluck diſſecting; yet few o
'em when concerned in Practice
were gifted with ſagacity to kno
Diſeaſes when offer'd to their view
much leſs capable of curing them
in which curative particular th
Thinking Phyſician has the ac
va

tage, though the Prating Physician by his pretended Anatomy ingrosses the opinion of Mankind.

CHAP. XXIII.

Holding forth the Practical Part and Methodus Medendi *of the* Art of Expectation.

1. THE tricks of *Malpighi*'s Dioptrical Anatomy are as subject to a *deceptio visus*, as the Forests, Seas, and Rivers discerned in the Moon by the glass-eye of an optick tube. However, the *Methodus Medendi* can as little boast of the least alteration to the better, assistence, or use it has mutuated from the light of those, Circulation, watery and milky chanals, and the rest of the novel appearances, as a Water-man of his easier passage to *Gravesend*, by spying new Cuts and Creeks, that disembogue into the Thames. The Remedies and

and the *materia medica* are much th
ſame they were one hundred o
two years laſt paſt, though the ſucc
ceſs iſſuing from their applicatio
is rather leſs now, than in prece
ding Centuries, which cannot b
imputed to any thing, beſides th
blind faith we give to their idl
compound medicines, and the neg
lect of examining the vertues c
every Simple in particular.

2. So true it is, that *Obſervatio*
drawn from experience of the ef
fects of ſingle Remedies upon par
ticular Diſeaſes, allowing for va
riation, as to doſe, time, ſtrength
and other circumſtances of the Pa
tient and Diſtemper, is the ſole In
venter and Improver of the Art o
Phyſick, as that *Non-Obſervation* i
the ſole cauſe, that modern Phyſi
cians in happy Cures are ſcarc
comparable with the Ancients; ſo
that, the Art is ſo far from advan
cing, that it is wholly upon the re
trograde, and for want of due Edu
cation in young Students, it will i
tim

time return again to *Machaon* and *Podalyrius.*

Per varios usus artem experientia fecit,
Exemplo monstante viam.

3. The Sun at Noon-day is not more clear, than the evidence of that assertion, and others premised in former Paragraphs, yet their reception among the vulgar, that is so much debauch'd by the false Impressions of Physicians, can as little be hoped for, as the Gospel among *Mahometans*, that are so deeply prejudiced by impious Doctrines infused into them by their Priests in their Infancy, and cherish'd until their Deaths.

4. The Tools, and the *materia medica* us'd by the Art of curing Diseases by Expectation, are sufficiently discoursed on; the practick part consists in the *Methodus* of applying those insignificant Remedies. As the Doctrine of other Arts depends on certain Theorems, and *Postulata*, so doth this famous one. 1. *Most curable Diseases are cured by Nature and Time.*

Time. 2. *Many Diſeaſes become incurr*
ble and conſequently mortal, where Na
ture is too weak, and time too ſhor
3. *Nature being ſtrong, and the Diſeas*
weak, or not very violent, time is th
grand Remedy, and the principal Ind
catum. It follows then, that th
chief ſcope and intention of th
Expectation Phyſician is the gainin
of Time, and to elude the Patie
from time to time, until Natur
hath conquered the Diſeaſe. Th
way he deludes the Patient in tim
is, 1. Confidently he aſſures hi
from this time to that of relief ar
abatement of his Diſtemper; in o
der thereunto preſents him with
Narrative of ſeveral of his Patien
diſeaſed in the ſame manner, ho
at this hour and that, this day ar
that day they received moſt ſenſib
abatements; but be ſure he hath
good Memory, for fear the Patie
entraps him, for ſick-men are wo
derfully ruminating, and *opor*
Mendacem eſſe Memorem. This pa
being acted with a good *meen*, as
ſou

ſoure face, a black yerking, broad Bever, a huge weighty Cane (that adds much) and a pretended Conſcience will extreamly (as Rhetoricians ſay) incline the hearing, and gain the aſſent of his ſick Auditor, inſomuch that his Spirits will be rouſed thereby, that he may plainly ſee them walk and jump all over his Phyſ. in a blithe Countenance; this fourbery repeated once or twice a day (if the Patient feeth well, not elſe) will make him patiently expect from one day to another, from one week to another, and from one Month to another (not from one year to another, unleſs he be mad) until at laſt Nature hath vanquiſh'd the Diſeaſe, the Patient is cured by Expectation, and the Phyſician ſteals the Title of triumphant from Nature, with a Purſe of Guinea's.

5. If the Patient prove reſty to all good admonitions for gaining of time, the Expectation Phyſician changing his Dialect, threatens

to

to deſert him, as *Cottier* did th
King of *France*, with a Prognoſti
if any other (honeſter) Phyſici
takes him in hand, he infallib
dyes; moreover gives him ve
negligent viſits, makes the Patie
ſend twice or thrice, before i
comes once, and then tarries
little, that he pretends, this Duk
that Earl, a third and a four
Noble man are in a moſt wond
ful hot purſuit for his advice, w
all are ſick of his Diſtemper. Th
argument is ſo prevailing, that
will tye the Patient to his Bed,
his Chamber, as long as the D
ctor pleaſes, and makes him a ſla
to any time he thinks fit.

6. Beſides this Chamber Conve
ſation and Tongue Practice, the
muſt be ſome Remedies preſcribe
that do no good, the beſt of whi
are ſuch as do no hurt, and conſ
quently muſt be very ſafe. A
ſince all Remedies tend to th
ſcope, that they may aſſiſt the P
tient in paſſing over of his tim
th

they ought to be preſcribed to various ſet hours, which in waiting for he always paſſeth ſo much time; and therefore he ought to have a different Medicine preſcribed for him to take every hour, or at leaſt every two hours; for as I ſaid, the expecting ſuch and ſuch hours is a great means to paſs away time. Thoſe Expectation medicines ſhould be of different taſt and ſcent, but chiefly pleaſant, ſo however that they may not be hurtful; theſe are to entertain the Patient's Palat, and to a ſick man are what the ſmoke of Tobacco is to one that's well. External medicines are alſo of great uſe here, in regard they will take up the Patient ſo much time in applying, renewing, and ſhifting. As for example, to a great pain in the head, or any other part, a friendly poultis of three or four inſignificant herbs, a little Bran, *&c.* but ought to be prepared in the Patient's Chamber, that he may paſs away ſo much time in ſeeing them ſent for,

ſor, brought to him, and boyl'd i
his preſence, and then applied, an
knowing likewiſe what the Ingredi
ents are, he will give the more credi
to ſuch things, which his Grannur
uſed to tell him, were very goo
and ſoverain. In the Gout likewiſe
if the Expectation-Phyſician pre
ſents his Patient *gratis* with this fo
lowing *noſtrum*, it will not only b
well taken, but much more vene
ration will be given to it, than i
it came from the Apothecaries ſhop
and to the Phyſician will redoun
a very laſting diffuſive glory an
reputation; *viz.* ten links of threc
half yard long, dipt in Wax of te
different colours; each is to b
tyed by the Patient, if poſſible, o
by his Nurſe, to each diſtinct To
of the Feet, and to be untied ever
hour or two, and changed to othe
toes, namely, the red wax't thre
where the green was, the blu
where the yellow, *&c.* By th
means a great deal of time will b
paſſed, and if the Patient continue
tyin

ying and untying, until a good ong fit is expired; it will have alſo nother good effect of rendring his ack very flexible, and being tired t Night prove a means to make im ſleep without the charge of a oſe of *Opium*.

7. Since it cannot well be expect-d, that I ſhall exemplify the *Methodus medendi* together with the emedies of this rich and noble rt in all Diſeaſes, I will only in-ance it in ſome few, that are moſt niverſal. A continual Fever after nce or twice bleeding, which be-ond all diſpute is of uſe, and truly reparative to a Cure, requires a od thin water Gruel, or a Barley ater with its appurtenances for an dinary drink. Next two or three rts of Cordials to be taken at dif-rent hours, for reaſons before entioned. Alſo ſome few teſta-ous Powders for other times of yſick Devotion. If the Belly th forgot its Office, that may minded of its duty by a Milk

and Sugar Glyſter every other da
The Spirits of Harts-horn well r
ſtified, and the bliſtering Plaiſt
may be put in uſe in the declina
on of the Diſtemper, for then th
will prove the leaſt hurtful. T
Cordials uſually conſiſt of two
three ſimple Waters, as of *Card*
ben. Scabious, &c. with a fourth pa
or rather ſixth part of *Epidemic* w
ter, and the Julep to be ſweetned w
Syrup of Gilliflowers. Such ſort
ſimple waters mixt with a fou
or ſixth part of ſmall Cinamo
water, Pearl grinded into an imp
pable Powder, which Crabs E
will equal in all its pretended I
cellencies, and ſweetned with
white ſugar; all this makes up
Pearl Cordial. For your dyet av
fleſh meat, and content your
with Grewel, Panada, &c. N
thing is more certain then that
whole courſe is perfectly *Expect*
on, there being nothing in it t
makes the leaſt ſtep towards a
true cure, ſo that all thoſe, t

are recovered by ſuch a Method and Remedies, owe the reſtitution of their health to ſtrenght of Nature and Time. Deſume your curative indications from any pretended Theory of Fevers; as ſuppoſe they are cauſed by a fermention of the Blood, the precited Remedies participate of nothing, that can or doth diminiſh and extinguiſh the fermentation, or (if you pleaſe) gently help it on ſo, as it may terminate the ſooner. Suppoſe a Fever is cauſed by a putrefactive Ebullition, thoſe preternatural Particles in the Blood, that move it into that violent paſſion, are oppoſed by nothing that's contained in thoſe Medicines, and moſt certainly did not Phyſicians aſſent to that Opinion, they would not ſo univerſally have rejected them, and make the Jeſuits bark the ſole Anchor of their hopes in that caſe. What I have more to object, you may read in another Treatiſe.

8. Can any one without ſcorn
behold ſuch drones of Phyſicians,
(I ſpeak generally, and therefore
deſire no falſe *Innuendo* may be
made) that after the ſpace of ſo
many hundred years Experience
and Practice of their Predeceſſors,
not one ſingle Medicine hath been
yet detected by them, that hath the
leaſt force directly and *per ſe* to op-
poſe, reſiſt, or expel a continual
Fever, which by their erroneous
Applications is too oft provected to
malignity? Should any by a more
ſedulous Obſervation pretend, or
make the leaſt ſtep towards the dis-
covery of ſuch Remedies, their ha-
tred and envy would ſwell again
him, as a Legion of Devils again
Vertue; whole Societies would dar
their Malice at him, and torture
him with all the Calumnies ima-
ginable, without ſticking at any
thing, that ſhould deſtroy and ruin
him root and branch, (of which
I could give you a very memor-
ble Example, were it convenient
fo

for he that profeſſes a reformation of the Art of Phyſick, in expoſing its Impoſtures, and advancing ſuch Methods and Remedies, that are beyond thoſe of the Art of Expectation, muſt reſolve to run the hazard of the Martyrdom of his Reputation, Life, and Eſtate, eſpecially when its conſidered, that the greateſt and beſt part of Mankind is prepoſſeſt with a Judgment, that's infus'd into them by Expectation Phyſicians, to ſome or other of whom almoſt every man is linck'd by Acquaintance, Kindred, Knowledge, or Drunkenneſs.

9. Nothing hath ever proved more fatal than this univerſal Notion, that in the ſmall Pox you muſt always be driving out, in giving ſtrong Diaphoreticks or ſweating Medicines, which in kindling the Fever higher, that's uſually a concomitant, or rather preceding, doth convert it into malignant, and continuing as ſuch, its impoſſible the virulent Eruptions ſhould ever

appear, considering the small Pox is a *Crisis*, or critical propulsion of virulent Pustles, (very commonly) of a *Febris continua imputris*, or *Diaria plurium dierum*, ordinarily so termed by Physicians, and oft-times of a *Febris continua putrida*. A *Crisis* is never to be expected but after digestion and separation, and then ensues Expulsion; so that if you endeavour to expel by sweating before Nature is ready by finishing the digestion and separation, you do most certainly anger the Spirits and put them into an high fury, and as long as you continue thus, you may sooner expect Death, than the breaking forth of the small Pox. In this particular it is, that Nurses, and the careful old Women by their common Expectation Remedies, as Harts-horn or plain Posset-drink, or a small Fig-decoction in Water or small Beer, do oft excel the best of Physicians in their erroneous Methods of driving out.

10. Con

10. Considering further, that in many Children and others, there is proceding only a small simmering of the Blood, which may properly enough be termed a *Fermentation*, an *Ebullition* being a more violent and impetuous motion, which if abated or intirely quieted by cooling aqueous, and acid Juleps, the virulency is suppressed in the Eruption, or repelled upon the Brain and Nerves, whence succeed mortal Convulsions; or upon the Vitals, *viz.* the Heart and Lungs, occasioning an immediate Suffocation, or terminative *Syncope*. On the other hand, where there is an high Fever or putrefactive Ebullition, until that be reduced to a gentle Fermentation (for in the most laxe sense an Ebullition and Fermentation differ only *secundum magis & minus*, and in the end) the Small Pox or Meazels will never break forth, though using the strongest expulsives, which most certainly failing in their intended

effect, never fail in the raiſing th
Fever to the higheſt acuteneſs an
malignity; and therefore I hav
ever obſerved, that moſt of thoſ
that are grown up, who dye undi
the Hands of Phyſicians, owe thei
death to the Fever, and killin
Medicines, and not to the deficien
cy of expulſion, which cannot b
expected, as long as the putrid F
ver is not reduced to a Fermentat
on, as they call it. When the Eru
tion appears, if too ſlow, it is to b
quickned; if too violent, it will b
moderated by ſuch proper Medi
cines, as reſiſt that Malignit
Moreover, this remark hath bee
conſtant, that the great proflux o
virulent matter to the skin in
flux't Pox, proceeds from not re
ſiſting the putrid Fever in a fou
Body (and in others alſo) by pecu
liar Medicines unknown to moſt o
them, before it came to too grea
an height. If any part of their ex
ternal matter or ſteems return int
the internal parts in a flux't Pox

wher

where the external Pores are very oft ſtopt, it doth not ſeldom prove mortal, the principal parts being too much weakned to repel it back to the circumference. The truth of theſe Obſervations may ſeem probable from my own good Fortune, who never to my remembrance was concern'd with Man, Woman, or Child, that dyed under my Hands of the ſmall Pox or Meazels in thirty years, except one, a Boy aged ſeven or eight years, to whom I was ſent one day before he dyed, to conſult with one Mr. *Barwick*, a Phyſick Doctor, and the Families then ordinary Phyſician. The Childs Skin being ſpeckled with black Spots like Peſtilential *Exanthemata* or Tokens, the Pox appearing of an Olive colour, and attended with a bloody Urine, it was told the Parents, it was too late; we agreed upon two or three Expectation Remedies, and ſo ended our *grave* Conſult.

11. Coughs, as I mentioned be-
fore, are through *Expectation* cure
by Syrups, and other ſugar'd com
poſts, which ſometimes prove th
worſt of Expectation Remedies, i
regard they clog and oppreſs th
Stomach, though by a prefer
ſmoothing of the Gullet, and g
ving eaſe, they readily perſwad
the coughing Patient he receiv
benefit, and therefore is very wi
ling to ſtay from one time to ano
ther, until by the help of abſt
nence Nature hath thrown up th
abounding ſlyme.

12. For the better underſtandin
of this matter, know there are mo
Coughs of the Stomach, than
the Lungs; and that moſt Cough
in the beginning are Stomach
Coughs, though afterwards b
long continuance ſome turn int
Lung-Coughs, and then they thre
ten danger. The Diaphragm wit
the help of the Muſculs of th
Breaſt and Belly, or *abdomen*, d
as readily diſcharge or diſplo

an

and throw up humors out of the Gullet, and by succession out of the Stomach, as out of the Windpipe or Lungs. These humors are lodged in the glanduls of the Gullet, discoursed of at large in my Treatise of the Scurvy, which being swelled up, and irritated by Acrimony, contracted from the admixture of the vitiated dissolvent or ferment of the Stomach, and long Stagnation, by consent of parts and vellication of the Nerves of the sixth pair, incite and spur the diaphragm to an Explosion. The *Argumentum à Juvantibus & lædentibus* plainly proves the assertion. 1. Smoothing Medicines have a present influence upon those Coughs, which must necessarily be from their immediate acting upon the Gullet, for their property and vertue without all contradiction must be changed into a different Operation, before they can be supposed to arrive to the Lungs. 2. Its vulgarly known, that Vomitives, or

or Purgatives have cured thousand
of these sort of Coughs, by empty-
ing the Stomach, and drawing from
the Glanduls of the Gullet. 3. Sharp
foure drinks, Salts, and Spices do on
immediately force violent Coughs
4. The sense of the Patient doth
testifie a weight and oppression a
the Stomach, loathing of Victuals
and impair of digestion. 5. Fasting
by diminishing those humors in
the Stomach is another affirmativ
proof. 6. Long and deep coughing
oft moving to nauseousness and
Vomits, plainly demonstrates th
Stomach chiefly affected in this sor
of Cough. 7. The slime that
thrown up being oft yellow, green
and of other variegated colours, re-
ceives that tincture in many case
from the different qualities and
nature of the dissolvent or fermen
of the Stomach, varying accordin
to the nature of the food ingested
day or two before. 8. The sam
slime hath sometimes been obser
ved to be mixt with an indigeste
chyle

chyle. 9. Syrup of Violets hath oft been return'd by Cough and Expectoration with Phleme tinctured blue, a Proof, it came from the Stomach or Gullet. Besides these, I must omit many other Arguments too prolix to be here inserted.

13. Those Coughs that have followed some ten, twenty, or thirty years, and others I have known to continue forty years, are undoubtedly Stomach Coughs; and assuming rather the office of an Issue or drain, are scarce to be termed Diseases, but necessary Evacuations, and are to be treated very cautiously; for being violently turned downward by repeated strong Purgatives, nature having lost its accustomed roads, must in some interval of time extreamly suffer by it. Very frequently a long Cough doth turn either to a Consumption with an Hectic Fever, or to a putrid continual Fever. In Consumptions attended with an Hectic Fever, the slime that's expectorated is intermixt

mixt for the moſt part with purulent Particles.

My deſign not being a Treatiſe of Coughs, further than to give you an inſtance of its expectative mode of curing, which in this and the preceding Diſeaſes is a ſufficient pattern for many others, I proceed to the next.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of the Uſe and Abuſe of a College of Phyſicians.

THE Term of *College of Phyſicians* making ſuch an obſtreperous noiſe, it may be of uſe to inform the Reader with the right ſenſe of the matter.

A College of Phyſicians is a voluntary friendly Club, Society, or Aſſociation of Doctors of Phyſick, mutually conſented, and agreed unto, under certain juſt and equal Conditions, Rules, Laws, Cove-

Covenants and Promiſes corroborated, made binding and valid by the Allowance, Conceſſion, or Approbation of the Magiſtrate, to the end a mutual friendly Correſpondence, Behaviour, and Reſpect be had to each other, a juſt Regulation be made in the Practice of Phyſick, the Art improved by their joynt Endeavours and amicable Conferences, and moſt chiefly that all may be intended and deſigned for the publick good in general, and of every one under their Care in particular, alſo for the Honour of the Art. Whatever is not exactly ſquare and ſutable with every individual branch of this deſcription, infers uſual and ſet meetings of Phyſicians, rather a *Pſeudo-Collegium*, Combination, Phyſick-Riot, or bundle of Phyſicians unjuſtly tyed together for the attaining of their particular ends, to the prejudice of the Publick; ſo that, a threat or force put upon Phyſicians by unlawful arreſts, impriſonment, a magiſterial arrogant Citation by Writ and Bedel, Calumnies, and Scan-

Scandals, to compel or drive them into a College of Phyſ. is neither voluntary nor friendly, nor can ever conſpire into a Society, which implyes a real and vertuous Friendſhip between the Members or Collegues. On the contrary, Perſons ſo driven in muſt very probably retain a reſentment, which ſhall ever after occaſion jarrings, conteſts, abuſes, and affronts. Wherefore, in all Proteſtant Colleges of Phyſicians abroad, it is a Cuſtom flowing from their Humanity and good Manners,

——— *didiciſſe fideliter Artes,*
Emollit Mores, nec ſinit eſſe feros.

upon the knowledge of the arrivall of any Doctor of Phyſick to their City, and his intent of ſetling there, to depute two Collegue Phyſicians out of their body, to congratulate him at his Houſe or Lodgings, and give him an Invitation in obliging Language, that he will pleaſe to give them the honour of his Company at their College meeting, where

where ſhewing unto him their Statutes, they very civily requeſt him to be a Member of their Society by ſubſcribing to their Laws. After their Phyſick Affairs and Conferences are finiſh'd, they are entertained with a Glaſs of Wine, interpoſed with familiar Diſcourſes one with the other. This indeed looks like a Society, or friendly Converſation; but to hurry a Stranger, though a moſt learned Doctor of Phyſick, like a Raſcal or Criminal by their Bedel to their College Tribunal, and there read to him this Sentence; *Thou ſhalt go to the place from whence thou cameſt, and thence attend all our Members at each their individual dwelling place, (which ſometimes is a Garret) your Hat in your Right-hand, your Left-hand on your Breaſt, your Knees bending, and your Head hanging down, with an humble Petition, that they will pleaſe to condeſcend to your admittance into their College; and having obtained all their Suffrages, thou ſhalt return hither, and ſit at*

at the lower end of that Table with thy Hat on thy Knees, thy Hands on thy Hat, thy Eyes modestly looking on thy said Hat, and in that Posture make answer to all such Questions as shall be proposed unto you. After thou hast like a good School Boy merited our Favour, we do require of thee to pay unto our Treasurer thirty, forty, fifty, threescore, fourscore, or a hundred pounds. This is the Custom of most Popish Colleges in *France*, *Italy*, and elsewhere, without an *Innuendo*. At *Paris* the Mule-Doctors demand either three or six thousand Livres; at *Angers* six hundred Livres, and in another place one hundred pounds. Whether this arbitrary Extortion supported by a pretended Law, be not worse than a Decimation, Fine, or Tax set upon the head of a Prisoner by the *Banditi* of *Calabria*, I leave to your Judgment. Whether a legal Doctor of Physick of twenty, thirty, or forty years Practice, of known Learning and Experience, shall

ſhall be baſely ſummoned by a *Pſeudo-Collegium*, or a falſe pretended illegal *forlitten* College, as many in *France*, *Italy*, &c. (whereof ſome are Papiſts, Atheiſts, Impoſtors, Barbers, and Apothecaries, graduated by the French King's *Mandate*, or gratuitouſly doctorated by crowding in among the Attendants of Princes upon their viſiting an Univerſity; others may be groſly ignorant, originally blew-Coat Boys, and unduly educated, in committing of Murthers exceeding *Italian* Bravo's) and by them without being upon their Oath (for *dare fidem* is no more, but to promiſe) be examined and demanded the moſt puerile idle inſignificant queſtions, which though anſwer'd with the greateſt exactneſs imaginable, he ſhall maliciouſly be returned by them as *ignoramus*, on purpoſe to make a monopoly of Phyſick; by excluding all Phyſicians legally promoted to degrees, by that ſort of barbarous uſage, and binding of them

them to Statutes, that no man in
conſcience, honeſty, juſtice, or ho
nour can ſubmit unto; I ask whe
ther all this be not more agreeabl
with the Spirit of Devils, than o
Men? Should a pious learned an
legal Doctor of Divinity upon hi
application to his Biſhop, before h
will admit him to a Living, be re
quired by him to be examined by
his Chaplain, who ſhall put him
to the reading of his Greek Alpha
bet, do you not think, this woul
be an affront to Univerſities, an
a very unchriſtian way of dealing
The caſe is much the ſame.

The true deſcription of a Co
lege aſſerts the regulation of pr
ctice to be one of the true end
that is to agree to ſuch rules or o
ders, as may direct and guide the
in Conſultations; as that the eld
Phyſician ſhall give his Opinio
firſt, or laſt; that the ſuffrages
Opinions ſhall be collected and d
termined by the Phyſician in ord
nary of the Patient. That no Ph
ſicia

ſician ſhall inſinuate into the Patients favour to put out the Phyſician in ordinary, and ſuch like orders: But theſe are not to relate to any Phyſician, that is not of their College, who in all Proteſtant Countries have an equal priviledge of Practice, which is derived from the Univerſities. For a College of Phyſicians to pretend to examine, and give Licenſes to practice, is a down right affront and injury to the Univerſities. It is moſt natural, that they that teach a Profeſſion ought to be Judges to know, when the Scholar is ſufficiently taught to exerciſe that Profeſſion. Shall an Univerſity be at the trouble and charge to maintain Profeſſors to inſtruct and teach Scholars, and not have the honor and recompence to endow them with the priviledge to exerciſe what they taught them? It is a cheat in all Univerſities to grant a power and priviledge of practiſing Phyſick, if they cannot maintain it; this is nonſenſe

ſenſe all over. If a College of Phy
ſicians will preſume to give Licen
ſes, they ought to entertain Profe
ſors to read and teach Phyſick, an
confer degrees; and then they mu
come under the notion of an Uni
verſity. Neither can or ought an
Popiſh *College* of *Phyſicians* (abroad
be ſo impudently arrogant, as to a
ſume a power to judge of *Male-pra
ctice*, and thereupon arbitrarily t
ſet a mulct, or impriſon; for th
would infer them to be judge an
party, which is moſt abſurd. Beſid
it implyes, they take a Regal Pow
upon them; for a Prince is the ſu
preme Judge, there being none abov
him; and ſo a College pretends t
be the ſupreme Judge of *Male*-pra
ctice, there being none above them
to judge of their *Male*-practice, a
oft as they ſhall commit it, unle
you will preſume a College canno
err, no more than a Prince. More
over to judge, determine, fine, an
impriſon, is to undertake upon th
power of the Civil Magiſtrate, t
abridg

abridge their Authority, and to affront their respect and dignity, which is the greatest piece of Impudence, that can be alledged. No more than the *Guild* of Goldsmiths can punish and imprison any of their own Members, or Foreigners, for counterfeiting or abasing the Standart of Gold or Silver in a piece of Plate, can a College punish any Physician for *Male*-practice, or Murder, neither can they arbitrarily extort sums of Money from Apothecaries or Mountebancks, for vending of good or bad Medicines. These are matters the Civil Magistrate takes cognisance of, and the *Corpus Juris civilis* is provided with Laws under several heads for punishing Physicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons, Mountebancks, and all others for *Male* and illegal Practice; and every offence or crime being only punishable by one sole proper Court, shall a man be punish'd by a College of Physicians, and afterward be punishable by the common

Laws

Laws of a Country? this certainly is an abſurdity; for no man can or ought to be twice puniſh'd for the ſame offence. In a College of Phyſicians all ought to be Doctors of Phyſick, that is, of an equal rank and dignity, without pretending to any other precedency, than what for orders ſake Seniority allows; or how can they elſe be termed a Society or a meeting for ſociable Converſation, which naturally includes a parity and equality of Members? In concluſion, to verifie this whole Diſcourſe, give me leave to preſent to your view, as an Example, and Pattern, a Tranſlation of the printed Statutes (annex't to the *Pharmacopœa Hagienſis*) of one of juſteſt, and moſt learned Colleges of Phyſicians of *Europe viz.* that of the *Hague*, whereof my ſelf for thirty years paſt have been and am the meaneſt of their Members.

The Preamble.

The Physicians of the Hague *have attended the Magistrates, that they might diligently according to the utmost of their Power promote the publick good, having establish'd among themselves a College, and being engaged in a brotherly and inviolable hearty Society, have most willingly bound themselves to this Order, Rank, and Laws, hereafter to be most punctually observed.*

1. LET *the honour of the Art and publick welfare be the Supreme Law.* 2. *Let the whole care of the College be remaining in a Deacon, two Assistents, and a Secretary.* 3. *Let the Right and Authority be in the Deacon either of calling together these Rulers, or the whole College; of propounding matters to be deliberated; of collecting the Suffrages of things propounded; of concluding the Sentence (except the matter be weighty) and of deciding equal Votes to their Satisfaction.* 4. *Upon a Citation at a*

certain hour they are required to be pre-
ſent at their Secretaries-Houſe. Thoſe
that come late, that is after an half hour
are to forfeit ſix pence, and twelve pence
if they are abſent. 5. Let every one give
his Judgment when it's required by the
Deacon, and not before; Let none in-
terrupt the Diſcourſe of any, without
obtaining leave from the Deacon; The
Conſultation being ended, it is free to
every one to propound what may be ad-
vantageous to the College. 6. The Se-
cretary ought to have in keeping the
publick Book wherein the Decrees are
recorded, the banck or publick Stock
and what is belonging to the College.
And when he quits his Office he is to
give an Account of what he hath received
and expended to the preceding and ſuc-
ceeding Rulers. 7. Thoſe that purpoſe to
practiſe at the Hague *are friendly*
to be invited; ſuch as are willing hav-
ving ſhewed to the Rulers their Diplo-
ma, or Letters Patent containing the
lawful promotion to the degree of Doctor
and promiſed by Subſcription to obſerve
their Laws made, or that hereafter
m-

may be made with the Approbation of the Civil Magistrate, shall be admitted, those that refuse, are to be excluded. 8. *Whoever after two Months from the first day of* January *of the year* 1658. *will subscribe to this College, shall immediately pay four pounds ten shillings to the Treasurer; and afterward every first day of* January *nine shillings and six pence.* 9. *The Rulers shall be chosen every year; In the room of the Deacon shall succeed the first Assistent, in his room the second; in his the Secretary, in his the Senior Collegue; and if it shall happen that there shall not be any that shall have practised twelve years, beginning again the order from the Senior, it shall descend to the Juniors.* 10. *Each is obliged to endeavour to preserve an unanimous Concord, and to shun all Envy, detraction, Calumnies and Contentions.* 11. *He that is called in to a sick Man that hitherto had used the advice of another, let him forbear giving his Advice (unless necessity urge) before the first Physician be come; and also afterwards if the former Physician*

was dismissed without his Reward. 12. *Several being called in Consultation, let the Power or Authority of examining, of expounding the Opinions, and applying the Remedies be in the first called Physician.* 13. *Let all Consultations be made in the absence of the Patient and his Friends, in an open and general declaration of all Remedies that have been used, and particular declaration of those that are to be used.* 14. *An Affront or Injury offered to a Collegue by reason of Practice, or through occasion of this Society, let every man believe it is offer'd to himself, and hold himself obliged to its defence.* 15. *Those Laws made (unless the unanimous Consent shall otherwise perswade) shall be held immutable, those that are hereafter to be made shall be observed; those Persons that are refractory shall be expell'd.*

The Approbation and Confirmation of these Laws by the Civil Magistrate.

WE the Bayliff, Burgemasters, and Eschevins of the City of the Hague *in* Holland, *having well perspected, and duly examined the above written Statutes, have approved and confirmed them, as by these Presents we do approve and confirm them, reserving unto our selves their Interpretation, Augmentation, and Derogation; Wherefore we have caused these to be strengthned by our common Seal, and signed by our Secretary, on the 8th day of the Month of* February *of the Year* 1600 *Fifty Eight.*

Locus Sigilli.

Locus Nominis Secretarii.

I am to give you a farther account, that all thoſe Converſations at their College meeting are managed in the Latin Tongue; and ſo are all Conſultations, which makes me preſume, that many Phyſicians that are Collegues in ſome other place, would not paſs muſter with us, not only for being imperfect Scholars, but for being unduly educated, and probably but half Phyſicians, and little Phyſickſters. Moreover as to the ſmall ſum of Money, that is required for the defraying of neceſſary charges only, any Doctor of Phyſick whoſe ſtreightneſs of fortune will not bear ſo ſmall an Expence, is not only admitted *Gratis*, but they are alſo very inclinable to recommend him to buſineſs. Doctor *Whitaker*, who was Phyſician to his Majeſties Family King *Charles* the Second in his Exile, and one Doctor *Magdowel* a *Scots*-man, were both very ſenſible of their Civilities in that kind.

As

As to the Educating a young Student to the Art of Phyſick, which I have curſorily hinted at before, there is no Univerſity in the World comparable to that of *Leyden* in *Holland*, which doth ſo far excel *Padua*, *Bolongne*, *Montpelier*, or *Paris*, that they ought not to be named in one Paragraph, though I judge it neceſſary for a Phyſician to viſit them, and ſome others, but for different purpoſes, which I have exactly deſcribed in a Treatiſe without my Name to it, called the *Accompliſh'd Phyſician and Honeſt Apothecary*, Fol. 17. Printed for *W. Thackery* in *Duck-lane*. That Tract, *The Noble Mans Caſe*, *The Conclave of Phyſicians*, and this do all variouſly expreſs the Miſtakes, Errors, Frauds, and unworthy Practices of Phyſicians, whereof every day gives new Matter, and will do to the Worlds End.

The Education there deſcribed I have to a tittle obſerved my ſelf, and

and have also a Son beyond Sea
passing the same Track, which
dare presume not six in this whole
Kingdom have done.

FINIS.

Advertisement of two Books, lately Pub-
lished by Dr. Gideon Harvey, *and*
sold by James Partridge.

1. THE Conclave of Physicians in two
Parts, Detecting their Intreague
Frauds, and Plots against their Pa-
tients, and their destroying the Faculty
Physick; also a Peculiar Discourse of the Je-
suits Bark, the History thereof with its tru
Use and Abuse; moreover an Account of som
Eminent Cases, and new Principles in Physic
of greater Use then any yet known, in 12°.

2. *Casus Medico Chirurgius*; or, a most Me-
morable Case of a noble Man, deceased, where
in is shewed his Lordship's wound, the variou
Diseases surveying; how his Physicians and Su
geons treated him, how treated by the Autho
after my Lord was given over by all his Phy
sicians, with all their opinions and Remedie
Moreover the Art of Curing the most dange
rous of Wounds by the first Intention, with th
Description of the Remedies, *Published by H*
Majesties Command. in 8°.